THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,607—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
30th Mar.	MARMORA	10000	....	....
9th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	....
13th "	SALSETTE	6900	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	MALOJA	12500
27th "	SALSETTE	6900	....	....
4th May.	EGYPT	8508	....	....
11th "	SALSETTE	6900	MONGOLIA	16000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....
25th "	SALSETTE	6900	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	....	....
8th "	SALSETTE	6 00	CHINA	9000
15th "	MOOLTAN	4300	....	....

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and farther information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Athens	5570	....	....	....	30 Mar.
City of Sparta	5415	....	....	6 Apl	....
City of Birmingham	7608	....	....	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	....	4 Apl.	17 Apl.	19 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6522	10 April.	2 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	5381	26 "	18 "	8 June*	....
City of Sparta	5415	25 May	16 June	9 July*	....
City of Paris	9300	14 "	9 "	20 July†	....
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	....
City of York	7809	18 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	6442	27 "	21 "	16 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8000	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5381	30 "	12 "	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6522	30 "	22 "	13 "	
New Twin Screw Steamer	8000	9 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Sparta	5415	21 "	12 Sept.	3 Oct.	
City of Calcutta	7580	29 "	21 "	11 "	

*—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons	Leaves Liverpool	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7580	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9300	19 Sept.	Marseilles 23 Sept	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	26 "	Naples..... 6 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Corinth	6442	5 Oct.	.....	29 Oct.
City of Poona	8000	16 "	Marseilles 22 Oct.	6 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5381	23 "	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Steamer	...	31 "	Naples..... 8 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8000	8 Nov.	Marseilles 15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	20 "	.....	12 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7672	30 "	.....	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9300	11 Dec.	Marseilles 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	901	429	649
London via Marseilles	633	1,021	468	709
Liverpool	698	957	463	706

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

Tea Terms advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

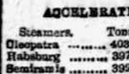
For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Machine Press.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
‡ Lhasa	2184	Mon.	1st April	11 a.m.	via P. D. & C.M.
* Kola	1205	Thurs.	4th April	9 a.m.	C. M.
† Dumra	1695	Friday	5th April	6 a.m.	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND RUSSEE (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 4th April calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 3rd April, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowelt, Mahomerah and Buerch.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3205 tons, on or about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 6th April,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Neol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
30th March, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th "
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th "
Cleopatra	4029	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
† Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th April
China	6017	F. Pavisich	28th May
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 908 " 1,038*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... " 633 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 833 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	5th April

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO DIFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR! TRY NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigour and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, *LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 900,000
HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Crater)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Chemulpho	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tabling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ZOLLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months as term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NON-PERISSOLOGICAL ELOQUENCE

"Since 1891 I have one of your open face Silver Campaign" "Watches No. 21,590 in use, during this period it has only cost" "me about Rupees 6 for cleaning, new hands and replacing glass," "and it still keeps A. I. time"

The original of the above communication dated 29th February 1912 may be seen at our establishment.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

	Nickel	Silver	Gold 14ct. Case	Gold 18ct Case
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Crystal face	25	40	100	175
Hunting	...	45	135	225
Halfhunting	...	45	140	235

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS AND JEWELLERS &C.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

"A BAD WORKMAN BLAMES HIS TOOLS"

An old saying, and in a very great many cases a true one, but—if the workman in question is your Typist, and he is not operating a

VISIBLE MODEL REMINGTON

the boot is probably on the other foot, and he is a good operator badly equipped. That is a defect easily remedied, a post card to the undernoted address will bring a new VISIBLE MODEL REMINGTON for your inspection, and when you have examined it, and compared it with your present Machine, you will concur with your Typist's version, and the visible Remington will be installed.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY.

75, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	" "
Chester	125°	" "
Devoe's	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

WATERLILY	150° F.
CHUKKER	125° F.
VICTORIA	125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

EASTER 1912.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.

in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

Box shape Chocolate EASTER EGGS to be filled with sweets.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA

DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb and 1lb tins

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED. ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 5th, 6th and 8th proximo, those days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 29th March, 1912.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

UNDER orders from the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, the Undersigned will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Masagon, Salt Stores, Harbour Defences, on 2nd April, 1912, noon time (12 S. T.), old articles such as Copper, Yellow Metal, Rope, &c.

W. S. THRELFALL,
Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue-in-Charge, Coast Guard Service.

THE FAUNA of BRITISH INDIA, including Ceylon and Burma, Published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Medium 8vo., with Text Illustrations. COLEOPTERA. General Introduction and CICINDELIDÆ and PAUSSIDÆ. £1.

London: TAYLOR and FRANCIS, Red Lion Court Fleet Street, Calcutta and Simla: THACKER, SPINK and Co., Bombay: THACKER and Co., Ltd., Berlin: FRIEDLANDER and SOHN, Carlstrasse 11.

SANATORIUM
for people who suffer of Dysentery,
at Ossingen near ZURICH
SWITZERLAND.
DR. MED. GELPKE.
Specialist for tropic illnesses.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 11th April 1912, at 4-30 P.M. S. T., to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1911.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 25th April, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th March, 1912.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 11th April, 1912, at 4-40 p. m. S. T., to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1911.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 25th April, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th March, 1912.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 11th April, 1912, at 4-50 P.M. S. T., to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year, ended 31st December, 1911.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 25th April, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th March, 1912.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY the 11th April, 1912, at 5 P. M. S. T., to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1911.

2nd—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 25th April 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th March, 1912.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street on THURSDAY, the 11th April, 1912, at 5-10 P. M. S. T., to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1911.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 25th April, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th March, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 2-4-0 per Share (free of Income Tax), for the year ended 31st December, 1911, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after TUESDAY, the 9th April, 1912, on week days between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., Saturdays 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 15th of March, 1912, upon production of Share Certificates.

REGINALD ELLIS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th March, 1912.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, 12th April, 1912, for the SUPPLY of (10) ten pairs of BULLOCKS for MEAT VAN SERVICE.

The Bullocks should be of fourteen hands and upwards in height and up to six to seven years of age and must be in a sound and fit condition.

The successful Tenderer will have to supply the Bullocks at the Bandora Slaughter Houses within one month from the date of order and when supplied they will be examined by the Veterinary Officer of the Market Department and each of the Bullocks as are rejected will have to be removed at the applicant's risk and cost.

A deposit of Rs. 200 two hundred only to bear no interest must accompany the Tender which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign the contract. The successful Tenderer will have to deposit such additional sum as will make up the total deposit equal to ten per cent. of the contract amount.

The Successful tenderer will have to bear the cost of stamp duty and other charges in connection with the contract.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 29th March, 1912.

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TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, COLABA RECLAMATION, in Orient Building, second floor, very large Sitting and Dining Rooms, three Bed Rooms, one West facing the sea with large Dressing Room, Electric light and fans, hot and cold baths, an up-to-date European residence kitchen and servants quarters detached. Rent Rs. 160.

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VACANCIES exist in Secunderabad, M. W. S for qualified men as TEMPORARY SUB-OVERSEERS.

Apply with testimonials to

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LOST.

ON or about 27th March PACKET OF CERTIFICATES in the name of RAJANNA RAJAYA, from Town Hall to Great Western Hotel. Finder will be Rewarded.

RAJANNA RAJAYA,
Care of "Bombay Gazette Ltd."

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CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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Return Visit of the ALLEN WILKIE & Co.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
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and his
LONDON REPERTOIRE CO.

SATURDAY, 30TH,
MATINEE,
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 30TH,
EVENING,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

MONDAY, 1ST APRIL,
DAVID GARRICK AND THE BELLS.

TUESDAY, 2ND APRIL,
CARDINAL;

WEDNESDAY, 3RD APRIL,
CONDIDA.

THURSDAY, 4TH APRIL,
SWEET LAVENDER.

FRIDAY, 5TH APRIL,
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Opposite Whiteaway's Buildings.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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TO COMPOSITORS—TWO ENGLISH COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work, and copies of testimonials to Box No. 499, care of this Paper.

MACHINE MINDER wanted for High-class Jobbing, one used to latest machinery and best work only need apply permanency to suitable more. Write stating salary required, enclosing testimonials to Box No. 236, care of this Paper.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

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MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No 36, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 8-30 a. m. (S. T.) in the morning.

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 998; 1230-1233; 1000 case No. 268-266, Matunga Building Street No. 1545, 1540, 1923; case No. 57, 594, Sion Road.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE ON SUNDAY, the 31st day of March, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises.

SALE of VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES and VACANT PIECES OF LAND, at Naigaum Road, Naigaum, near the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Khasri Salemahomed Jaffer, the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of July, 1907, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 31st day of March, 1912, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned four properties, in one lot, on the premises, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Lot No. I A.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring about 4804 square yards, together with buildings standing thereon, with several trees etc., and two big wells.

Lot No. II B.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring about 4509 square yards, together with a building and a dyeing factory built thereon and a well and these properties are described in the deed of mortgage schedule as secondly, thirdly, fifthly, and sixthly.

Lot No. III C.

All that piece of vacant land admeasuring about 945 and which is described fourthly in the deed of mortgage schedule,

Lot No. IV D.

All that piece of vacant land admeasuring about 345 square yards and which is described seventhly in the deed of mortgage schedule.

The tenure of all the land in the four lots is tokaland and full particulars as to Collector's Survey and Municipal Numbers, and boundaries are printed in the Catalogues.

Further particulars and conditions of sale and plan may be obtained from the undersigned.

SALE at the office of the Receiver in the High Court Building THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.)

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VERSOWA, NEAR B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY, ANDHERI STATION.

High Court.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 677 of 1911.
Mariambai vs. Mahomedbhai and others.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver of the estate of the deceased Mahomedbhai Ladha Khatao; by a consent order dated the 19th day of October, 1911, made in the above suit, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1912, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property at the office of the receiver in the High Court Building at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of ground admeasuring 16 gunthas (1,036 S. Y.) or thereabouts, together with a bungalow or dwelling-house and outhouses, mango palm and other trees standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Versova, near Andheri; in the District of Thana, and registered in the books of the Collectors of Thana under Survey No. 84, Pot No. 1, and bounded on or towards the East by an oart known as the Christian Church Wadi, on or towards the West by an oart belonging to Parsi Rustomji Manekji, on or towards the North by an oart belonging to Anandrao Vithoba, and on or towards the South by an oart belonging to Janoba Mungesh Palekar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamsee, Mincher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Office, at Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF A HUMBER MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) the following:—

1 Humber motor car, 15 H. P., 4 cylinders with high tantion magneto ignition, phaeton touring body 8 c. d. by 99 wheels, 2 Acetyline lamps and 2 K. O. side lamps, a set of vulcanising apparatus and accessories. The car is recently fitted with two new tyres and tubes and is in perfect order.

SALE at the Office of the Receiver in the High Court, Building, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 3rd day of April, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate in the City of Kurrachee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 36 of 1907.

Noorbhai Abdul Hussein and others.....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna, and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit in pursuance of the Consent Decree made therein on the 12th day of February, 1912, the undersigned will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Receiver's Office, High Court, within the Fort, the right, title and interest of the several parties to the above suit in the following property:—

All and singular that plot of ground situate in the Market Quarter of the City of Kurrachee, Registered No. 88, in the map marked sheet C. No. 6, containing 573 and 77 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by Napier Road, on or towards the west by No. 1 Kutchiward Lane, on or towards the north by the plot No. 89, and on or towards the south by Marriott Road. The same is delineated in the plan drawn in the Certificate in respect thereof dated the 3rd day of December 1877 granted by the Collector of Karrachee, to Jeewanjee and Wulleeji Noorbhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotabhai, Attorneys for the Receiver herein at their office, at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1912.

CEMENT
PHAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a dwelling-house at Bandora near St. Andrew's Church and next to Dr. Oliveira's house.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, as the Administrator of the estate of the late Maria Theresa Miranda, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th day of March 1912 at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS :—All that piece of land with a dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate at Chimbai, Bandora, District Thana, Zilla Salsette admeasuring from East to West 56 feet and from North to South 30 feet and assessed by the Municipality under No. 24. and bounded on the West by Mrs. Oliveira's house, on the South by Mr. Baptista's house, on the East by a compound, belonging to the late Mrs. Natalia Gonsalves and on the North by the property of Mr. John Domingo D'Mello.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property at Jackeria Musjid Street, or Bhuj Moholla out of Fort.

High Court, O. O. C. J. Suit No. 740 of 1909.

Abdul Ganee Mahomed Salay Aswari...Plaintiff.

vs.

Aishabai, widow and others ....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver herein, and in pursuance of the Consent Decree dated 13th February 1912 Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction, the property situate at Jackeria Musjid Street on the premises THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th day of March 1912 at 4-30 o'clock p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-houses standing thereon situate at Jackeria Musjid Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring about 133 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward No. 501 and Street Nos. 344-46 and bounded as follows :—on or towards the East by the Jackeria Musjid, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Abubaker Ismail and on or towards the South by the property of Mussa Haji Fazal and which said premises were formerly and are now in the possession of Mr. R. D. Sethna, Receiver in suit No. 1071 of 1908.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Khanderao, Land and Mehta, Solicitors for the Receiver at their Office at Church Gate Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2 Paltan Road opposite School of Art and Sitaram Building, near Crawford Markets, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockery-ware, platedware, dining table and chairs, mirror back side-board and dinner waggon, drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, jardineers, English bedsteads, mirror and plan-door almyrahs, clothes presses, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, engravings, bronze and terra cotta figures and flower vases, lamps, Persian carpets, table ornaments, Refrigerator ice box, Humber gent's bicycle, Singapore cane furniture, etc., the property of Captain P. Phillips of Supply and Transport Corps and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1912.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

EMPRESS PALE

and

HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PAINTS

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[The] best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

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BRANCH MANAGERS....................BOMBAY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Sans-Souci," on Victoria Road, Byculla, and opposite the Siddick Baug, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 31st inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the valuable teak, blackwood English household furniture by Roberts Wimbridge and others consisting of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture such as screw sliding, dining table, arm and armless chairs, large mirror marble top sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry and velvet, corner and side cabinets, marble topped round table cabinets by Wimbridge iron and wooden cots, single and double almyrahs, mirrored chest-of-drawers, marble dressing and wash-hand tables, mirrored hatstand, gas chandelliers, large stove with chimney, benches by Richardson and Crudass, verandah seats, glassdoor and revolving book cases, ladies and office writing tables, valuable oilpaintings and engravings Persian carpets, Ditmar's table, hall and hanging lamps, rich glass, crockery and platedware, copper and alluminium, utensils, garden plants in pots, and tubs, two English rubber-tyred Victorias etc., etc., the property of Mrs. Hamnsetts.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in Meadows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Nestto King & Co., (where the entire furniture has been removed for sale), the very valuable household teak and blackwood highly polished furniture, by Bernard and others, such as drawing, dining, office and bed room furniture, consisting of silk tapestry lined drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, dumbwaiter mirrored sideboards, writing tables, chiffoniers, dining table, arm and armless chairs, rocking, easy, low and Curzon chairs, revolving and plain book cases, potstand, office table, teapoys, mirrored almyrahs, cupboard, jardineers, round table, crockery, plated and glassware, etc., the property of E. Thomson, Esqr. and others.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "Pabaney House," on ground floor, opposite the Cooperage, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Robert and Breslauer, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, cabinet, table ornaments, pictures, wall clocks, one cottage piano by Winkelman Weig, drawing-room suite, sideboard, dumbwaiter, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing, chest-of-drawers, wash-hand and dressing table, etc., the property of D. M. Inglis, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters—

105M.—One case scissors.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 gray Arab, quiet in harness.

1 handsome strong landau, suitable for single horse with a bay Australian cob and a set of harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property a Kandawady Oart Cross Lane.

Under instructions from Mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1912 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jesodabai, daughter of Naron Kanji and widow of Mowji Kalyan the undermentioned property in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 8th day of March, 1905 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part :—

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Kandawady Oart Cross Lane in the Registration sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 739 and Street No. 1 containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On the east partly by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Narayen Bhowanjee, and partly by the well on the west by the Candawadi Oart Cross Lane aforesaid on the north by the Kandawadi Lane and on the south partly by the passage of the said Oart and partly by the house of Gunpat Manekji and which said premises are in the occupation of the Mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Mr. Thakoredas A. Gandhi, Mortgagees Attorney.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1912.

VIYELLA FLANNEL

THE BEST WEAR

for India.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT: MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO. Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO Hummum Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

APPLEYARD—March 11, at 36 Grove Road, Surbiton, Surrey, to Captain and Mrs. W. Appleyard, a son (prematurely) of a son.

HICKS—March 7, at Wilton, Woking, to Staff-Paymaster R. H. D. Hicks and L. Evelyn Hicks of a son.

LYON—March 10, at Iford Corner, Christchurch, Hants, the wife of C. D. G. Lyon, Royal Horse Art, of a son.

BAINBRIDGE—March 11, at His Majesty's Gun Wharf, Chatham, the wife of Major N. B. Bainbridge, Army Ordance Dept., of a daughter.

LANE—March 8, at Westlords, Willingdon, near Eastbourne, the wife of Commander Dennis D. Lane, R. N. (retired), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COLLUM-HEDGES—March 9, at St. John's Church, Putney, James Alfred Collum, 26th (King George's Own) Light Cav., Indian Army, son of the late James Crawford Collum, of Colombo, Ceylon, to Doris Jessie, daughter of George Anthony Morris Hedges, of 43 Gwendolen Avenue, Putney, and late of Colombo.

MANSY—BRUCE—March 12, at St. Andrew's, Westminster, E. P. Manby, M. D., D. P. H., of 121 Victoria Street, S. W., to Mary, widow of C. W. A. Bruce, F. L. S., late Imperial Forest Service, Burma.

POSNETT—BARKER—March 6, at St. Paul's Church, Bowdon, Cheshire, the Rev. Charles Walker Posnett of Medak, Nizam's Dominions, India, to Phyllis, daughter of John Lees Barker, Esq., of Bowdon.

DEATHS.

CULME-SEYMOUR—March 6, at Wadenhoe House, Oundle, Lady Culme-Seymour, wife of Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour.

MARSDEN—March 7, at Vernet les Bains, Georgina Constance, widow of H. J. Marsden, and daughter of the late Major-Gen. M. F. Willoughby, C. B.

SHUCKBURGH—March 8, at "Spotfield;" Falmouth, Commander George Stewkley Shuckburgh, R. N.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Yacht Club Races.

Bombay Light Horse, Annual Regimental Sports and Gymkhana, Marine Lines Maidan, 4-15 p.m.

Bombay 16th Extra Meeting.

J. N. Petit Institute, Annual General Meeting 5-45 p.m.

Jamsetjee N. Petit Institute, unveiling the marble bust of the late Mr. K. R. Kama by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit 6 p. m.

Allen Wilkie's Company, Royal Opera House, "Julius Cæsar".

Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim :—"Be cautious, but if a business is concluded, stand by it."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Marmora" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., to-day.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. C. Walters and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Her bright smile haunts me still	Campbell
Overture	Banditen streiche	Suppe
Fantasia	Maritana	Wallace
Valse	La gitana	Bucalossi
Intermezzo	On the road to Moscow	Loetz
Polonaise	Masken	Faust
Fantasia	A Burlesque	Kappey
A Summer Idil	Hiawatha	Moret

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment will play the following selection of music, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Lights Out	McCoy
Valse	A Thousand Kisses	Joyce
Selection	The Quaker Girl	Monckton
Three Dances	Henry VIII	German
	No 1 Morris Dance, No 2 Shepherds Dance, No 3 Torch Dance.	
Excerpts from	Paderewski	Sommer
	No 1 Crago ienne Fantasteque, No 2 Melodie, No 3 Minuet.	
Skipping Rope Dance	In the Shadows	Finck
Selection	The Girl in the Train	Leo Fall
Grand Galop	Harren	Gung'l

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	King Cotton	Souza
Valse	The whirl of the Waltz	Lincke
Selection	A Persian Princess	Jones
Serenade	Rosita	Missud
Gavotte	The Belle of St. Malo	Rimmer
Selection	The Runaway Girl	Monckton
Idyll	Hiawatha	Moret

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m., to-day :—

March	A Bunch of Roses	R. Chapi
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini
a Song (Cornet Solo)	Mona	Adams
b Piccolo Solo	Barbadeenne	Barwood
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier	Straus
Valse	Wiener Frauen	Lehar
a Pfeif Lied	Come my love and Dance with me	Strauss
b Polka (Bell Solo)	Beppo	Byrne
Selection	My Lady Molly	S. Jones

MR. ALLAN WILKIE'S COMPANY

Performance of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar."

Friday night at the Royal Opera House, Chaupati, saw Mr. Allan Wilkile's capable Company in the only Shakespearean play of their repertoire during their present season in Bombay. This was the historical tragedy of "Julius Caesar," from which many quotations are more familiar amongst the English people than those from the author's four great tradgedies. Mr. Allan Wilkie took the part of Julius Caesar with effect while Miss F. Hunter-Watts made the best of the not too prominent part of Brutus' wife. The play was much appreciated by an interested house.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 30th March.

260. Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 2nd April 1912, at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.)

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at Head-Quarters.

Dress—Officers, Mess Dress—White. N. C. Officers and Volunteers, Mess Dress or uniform with caps.

261. Arms.—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume, Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you. —MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Dr. Sukhia Sues the Jam-e-Jamshed.

The hearing of Dr. Sukhia's libel action against the Jam-e-Jamshed and Firoze R. Ratnagar was resumed yesterday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

At the outset his Lordship inquired, if there was no chance of a settlement. His Lordship observed that the case embittered people's feelings very greatly in the community.

Mr. Davar said he would welcome any suggestion from His Lordship.

Mr. Raikes said his client was not prepared to settle unless a full apology was given.

Mr. Davar said that his clients would in no event do that.

The trial then proceeded.

Dr. Sukhia, further cross-examined by Mr. Davar said J. B. Murzban occupied no position of importance in the community and was not a leading journalist. He did not know if "Jam-e-Jamshed" was read very widely among the Parsis. To his knowledge, "Sanj Vartaman" was more read by the Parsis than "Jam-e-Jamshed." The less said the better about the third defendant's position in the Parsi Community.

What do you want to say?—If you will put me the questions, I will answer.

He had much to urge against him.

Allege what you have to? Question me and I shall answer.

He might be a respectable person. He is the editor of no important newspaper; it might be a widely circulated paper. Witness suggested that the third defendant bore him malice.

His Lordship here ruled that Mr. Davar should not at this stage go into the question of malice.

Witness, further said the late Sir Jamshetji was a very great friend of his. Witness first knew him in 1901. Before that too he had the honour of his acquaintance which began in 1885. Sir Jamshetji did not take interest in his career from 1885 onwards. He started taking an interest in witness after the witness took up public life. Sir Jamshetji did consult him on one or two important questions relating to the community. They were points arising from the Juddin controversey. First concultation was in 1904-1905. Sir Jamshetji wished to know his views about the proposal of the Committee relating to the Juddin questions. Sir Jamshetji became the leader of the community in 1898. There might have been consultations relating to other commercial matters. Witness could not say he had formed a very strong opinion on the Juddin question. His views were that it was inadvisable to admit the Juddins. On that point Sir Jamshetji consulted him, and witness said it would be more advisable to stop the Juddin. Witness had had about fifty interviews. Most of these were at the initiative of Sir Jemshetji. Had he not called the witness, witness would not have gone to see him. The Juddin controversy ended in 1905, when the hall-mark of the community was put that Juddins should not be allowed. Witness took part in the meeting of 1905 and supported the hall-mark. His opinion was still the same. He was not strongly against the views of those who wished to bring aliens in the community. Had somebody attempted to bring an alien in, he would have taken Counsel's advice and acted accordingly. He did not say this to Sir Jamshetji. He was quite positive about this. Sir Jamshetji unquestionably occupied a great position in the community. He was a perfect gentleman by birth, breeding and education and a man of an extremely pleasant disposition. He would not go to war if he got peace at any cost. He never insulted the witness and never insulted others. Witness very many times differed from him. Sir Jamsetji was a very firm minded gentleman; if he was convinced, he would stick to his convictions. Witness had to give in on some occasions. Every time he was sent for witness went. At the different interviews, Mr. B. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, the present Sir Jamsetji, the dowager lady and others were present. Mr. Vimadalal and Dr. Daji were also taken by the witness to Sir Jamsetji. He did not remember if any other leading member was present for consultation. The deceased was never known to have made a false statement and could not have made one. If he did make a statement of that character witness would consider him a double dealer.

NO GROUND FOR LIBEL.

To the witness mind there was no ground for Sir Jamsetji to make a libellous statement. Sir Jamshedji was not an aristocrat, but a Shetia. Witness had not always had great faith in Sir Jamshetji's judgments. There was no consultation on any other topics. Witness took an interest in the Juddin case as a Parsi Zoroastrian. It was his desire to see that the benefit of the communal institutions was not given to aliens. Witness did not give vigorous assistance to the defendents. He gave evidence in the case. He then said that the funds should be utilised for the Parsi Zoroastrians. As Sir Jamshetji desired, witness, at the instance of the trustees, gave evidence. They did not say that his evidence was absolutely necessary. Witness did insist on giving evidence in the case. We did not know that the defendants' legal advisers were of opinion that his evidence was not necessary. He did not know that Mr. Watcha solicitor of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, was attending to the case. Witness gave his proof through his attorneys to the defendants' attorneys.

If Mr. Watcha says that Sir Jamshedji said to him "for Gods sake, put this man in the box, else there will be trouble" and you were then put in the box would that be true or false?

Mr. Raikes objected to this as it was not stated in the particulars.

Mr. Davar said he did not get this information until a very late stage. If necessary, he would apply to the Court to amend.

His Lordship said that he would consider if a separate application was made.

Mr. Davar made the application and Mr. Wadia joined in it, saying that he had heard of it on Wednesday only.

Mr. Raikes said that the justification for a man publishing a libel, especially in a case of hearsay, was that at the time he knew it to be true. It was encouraging one to libel and then go round the town and depend on club gossip and anonymous letters.

Mr. Davar having replied, his Lordship granted the application on the footing that the Court should see the particular before it was allowed.

To further questions of Mr. Davar, witness said his answer to the question was that it was untrue. He did not know if Mr. Wacha, solicitor, bore him any grudge. He generally held his convictions, but he would change his opinion if it was necessary to do so. In municipal matters as well as communal matters, he had changed his opinion. Sir Jamshedji was one of the gentlemen who prevailed upon his opinion. Mr. Vimadalal also succeeded in altering his opinion in two matters relating to the community. No other trustee sent for him and consulted him. Mr. B. D. Petit was one of the trustees, but he would not put him in his definition of a Shettia. He did not think that Mr. B. D. Petit was a man of brains. He did not call Mr. B. D. Petit a liar in his lectures.

Mr. Raikes objected to this evidence and his Lordship observed that making the witness say all this was embittering the feelings in the community.

Mr. Davar said he put this question to shake his credit.

Witness said he had said Mr. B. D. Petit had not spoken an untruth and it was a fact. He had attacked Mr. J. B. Petit wherever necessary. All the matters he introduced in his lectures had to do with the election. The question of the advantages and disadvantages of a married or a single life was an answer to the attack of the Theosophists on Sir Pherozeshaw. He had also attacked the trustees and their Secretary with regard to the election because they were not doing their duty properly. He wound up his lectures with a passionate appeal that he should be elected one of the trustees. At the end of his lectures, he was sure of success. He did not stand as a trustee because the Committee and J. B. Petit's caucus was against him. His joining hands with Mr. Tata did not arouse the feelling of the community to throw rotten eggs at him. When he started his lectures he had no fear at all that he would be pelted with rotten eggs. He was never afraid of being assaulted in his career as a public man. When he meant the enlightened community, the excluded the aristocrats. He did tell his electors that Mr. B. D. Petit had refused to be on the board with him. He heard that statement outside. He had no regard for Mr. B. D. Petit since the Anjuman meeting of 1908. The other trustees were not aristocrats. He did not make public meetings lively whenever he attended them. He denied ever receiving money from Mr. R. D. Tata for purchasing votes. In his lecture he indignantly denied taking moneys from a Mr. Sethna. The occasion was that that morning Mr. F. C. Fardunji told him that such a rumour was spread and requested him for the sake of Mr. Framji Sethna to publicly contradict it as it was the earnest desire of Mr. Sethna. At this election he did not purchase votes for any one. A receipt was to be given for every vote registered. He held receipts of his own, his family members and his friends. He denied having retained the receipts of voters whom he was alleged to have got registered with the moneys of Ratan Tata. With the trustees he had no quarrel except that he pointed out to them that they were wrong. The libel was published on the 28th January and he sent the notice three months later and the suit was filed in September. He had taken the letter to his attorneys three days after the publication. He claimed privilege as to what passed between him and his attorney. The delay in filing the suit was that until the middle of June he received no reply from the first defendant. After that correspondence followed and further advice was taken, and papers were sent to Counsel, who was in England. On receipt of his reply, the suit was filed. At the time of the election of the trustees there was an agitation in the community as to who should be elected and there was a volume of correspondence in the newspapers. He did not mind to be ridiculed in the press, if the criticisms were honest.

Re-examined by Mr. Raikes, witness said he gave up the veterinary practice as a means of livelihood about ten years ago. He did not now practise as a medical man as a means of income. He gave up practice because public life made many demands on his time.

Had you not taken these proceedings in your opinion would this letter have any effect on your reputation?

Mr. Davar and Mr. Wadia objected to this question and his Lordship upheld the objection.

Witness, continuing, said he objected to that portion of the scheme, which dealt with the "D" electorate. He wanted the "D" Register to be increased. Up to the election, the number of "F" Register was about 16 but after the application of J. B. Petit to entitle the donors of the hospital to the franchise and he objected to the judgment holding that they were so entitled. He was still of opinion which was bona fide, that the trustees were guilty of derilection of duty and breach of trust reposed in them by the Anjuman in not placing the scheme before the Anjuman before filing it in Court. He did not threaten Sir Jamshedji to sue him with regard to the money re religious conference matter. The monies were in the hands of the late Mr. K. R. Cama and Mr. J. J. Mody. He had contemplated litigation against those two. The relations between him and the fourth Sir Jamshedji were very friendly for about ten years and he had during that time correspondence with him, some of which were in his possession. He produced some 20 letters, which were all very friendly. Sir Jamshedji had 6 votes in the Fort ward, which he represented. The votes were in his capacity as a co-trustee with others. Out of six Sir Jamshedji generally gave him three votes. Before his death, the last thing Sir Jamshedji consulted him about was regarding the retainers to be given to English Counsel in case judgment went against the defendants in the Panchayet case. Sir Jamshedji consulted him at the Mazagon castle. One of the reasons of Sir Jamshedji coming down to Bombay from Matheran, where he was to consult witness on the subject on 22st May 1908. Witness always gave his assistance to those who wanted it. He threatened nobody with law if his name was put up as a trustee after he withdrew his candidature. He simply said he would not be responsible if people would put forward his name. Mr. Tata's first object was to support Sir Pherozeshaw and as there were two other seats, he supported the witness because he preferred him to others and could so support him. In the Anjuman meeting of 1903, he spoke on the original proposition and he threw out three suggestions. Two of them were adopted by the mover and the third by the chairman. His name was in the original proposition appointing the Committee. A few days ago, he had discovered certain correspondence between him and Mr. Mody and Mr. Vimadalal on that question. The Committee made its report on 16th April 1905. In the Anjuman meeting he was asked to propose a certain motion and the correspondence bore on that. He had proof to show that he was a representative of the middle and the lower classes. A general power of attorney signed by 1,000 and odd Parsis was given to him. He produced that power of attorney. The population of Municipal Fort ward was composed chiefly of Parsis and Hindus. His position in the poll was on almost all occasions first or second. There were different shades of opinion with regard to the religious question in the community. Witness represented the orthodox class. Mr. Kharegat made no secret of his being a Theosophist.

He produced an article from the "Akhbar-i-Saudagar" supporting his candidature. He did not abuse Mr. B. D. Petit at his lecture.

This concluded Dr. Sukhia's evidence.

Mr. Raikes said that that was his case on the issues of which he had the onus of proof.

Mr. Wadia then opened his case on behalf of the first defendant and laid before the Court the effect of the evidence he was going to lead. His case was that this was an occasion of greatest importance to the Parsi Community and everybody felt entitled to give his views freely in the Press as a moral and social duty on the qualifications of a man who had put himself forward as a trustee; and that it was a privileged occasion according to the authorities he would read to the Court at a later stage.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED COTTON FRAUD.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Jivraj Ananji and Cooverji Madan, partners in the firm of Madan Bhimji and Company, with cheating Dahyabhai Narayandas, a partner in the firm of Kalidas Narayandas and Brothers, and other merchants in respect of about one thousand bales of cotton of the value of Rs. 1,16,000. Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, Dahyabhai Narayandas; while Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

COMPLAINANT'S ALLEGATIONS.

The complainant in the course of his information alleged that the custom in the cotton trade was that the buyer should pay for the cotton purchased by him on the day after he took delivery from the vendor. On the 21st February the accused took delivery of 73 bales of Broach cotton of the value of Rs. 8,846-13-9 from his (the complainant's) firm, and, according to the custom prevailing in the market, made a payment of the same on the next day. The next day the accused took delivery of 124 bales of cotton of the value of Rs. 16,403-14-0. The payment for the lot of bales was to be made on the next day. When the complainant's clark want to receive payment for the same the next day he was told that the accused's servant had gone to the bank to cash a cheque and that the amount would be paid as soon as the moneys were received from the bank. On the 23rd February the first accused saw the complainant and told him that he should deliver 109 bales of cotton according to custom on that day. The complainant told him that as the price of 124 bales had not been paid he would not give delivery of the 109 bales. The accused thereupon told him he would make payment on that very day for the 124 bales which had been delivered on the previous day and also for the 109 bales of which he asked for delivery on that day. Relying on this representation the complainant gave delivery of 109 bales on the 23rd February, 1912. About 5-30 p.m. he received a telephonic message that the accused could not make a payment on that day as their cheque had not been cashed owing to its being presented to the bank at a late hour. On the next day he sent a notice to the accused demanding payment of the moneys due to him. On this day he also learnt that the accused with a view to defraud cotton merchants had during the two days, the 22nd and 23rd February, taken delivery of 959 bales of cotton of the value of about Rs. 1,16,000 without any intention of paying for the same. He also learnt that these bales had been handed over to the Mercantile Bank and the proceeds thereof appropriated to the accused's own use. The complainant further alleged that at the time the accused took delivery of 233 bales from him, he (the accused) had no intention of paying for the same.

On the application of Mr. Sullivan, his Worship granted a fortnight's remand in order to enable the police to make further inquiries in the matter. The accused were allowed bail of Rs. 50,000 each.

The hearing of the case will be resumed on the 11th proximo.

The names of the other complainants in the case and the number of their bales alleged to have been delivered to the accused are as follow: D. H. Billimoria, bales 141, valued at Rs. 16,614-9; Gulabchand Chhaganram; bales 126, Rs. 15,715-14-3; Achaldas Chandumal, bales 29, Rs. 2,758-8; Ramkishen Ramnath, bales 80, Rs. 10,017-5-3; Pragjivandas Narandas, bales 47, Rs. 5,664-3-4; Mangiram Bhagnath, bales 72, Rs. 7,916-6-9; Velsi Gansi, bales 156, Rs. 19,117-12-3; and C. W. Bruel, bales 80, Rs. 8,907-4-9.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

THE case in which Sardar Munshi, a Punjabi and Sardar Begnur, a woman stood charged with cheating Sardar Sinali, a Pathan, in respect of furniture, ornaments, etc. was desposed of by Mr. Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate yesterday.

The complaint was that finding the accused a stranger and possessed of some money the accused, who were people of no repute, made him purchase article worth Rs. 1,500 to start a house, as they had induced him to marry the second accused. They wanted him to pay more and the complainant pleading his inability they broke the contract. The complainant found he was cheated and hence the complaint.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that this was one of those causes that seldom came into Court, partly because they were difficult to prove, and partly because people who visited houses like that of the accused seldom rushed to Court for fear of courting exposure, and thus bringing discredit on themselves. It became necessary, therefore, that no light view should be taken of offences like the present one when proved. In consequence the Court had given a most anxious and careful consideration to the question of punishment, and the Court felt convinced that in order that the same might be deterrent it must be some term of imprisonment.

The first accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous and the second to two months' simple imprisonment.

LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

Annual Meeting at Government House.

The annual meeting of the Countess of Dufferin Fund was held last evening at Government House, Her Excellency Lady Clarke presiding.

On the motion of Mr. B. D. Petit, seconded by the Hon'ble Dr. T. B. Nariman, the following annual report was adopted:—

Year by year a certain amount of extraneous matter not entirely belonging to the work of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund has been creeping into the Annual Report thus rendering it unwieldy and expensive to produce. In the current volume much of this material has been eliminated and what remains deals exclusively with the work done by the Bombay Branch itself, and by the affiliated District Branches of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. As regards the work performed in Bombay, it is gratifying to be able to report that during the year 1911, the number of probationers undergoing training at the Cama Hospital reached twenty-fine including five Brahmin and two Parsis, while in addition several nurses came from other hospitals for a six months' course of instruction in Midwifery. In order to bring the syllabus of the Institution into line with the equirements of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, an extra six months have been added to the full curriculum which now lasts for 3 1-2 years.

The equipment for teaching purposes has been brought thoroughly upto date. Some very beautiful material particularly models and diagrams having been obtained from Europe. The Private Nursing Institute for supplying India nurses to Indian families is becoming more and more popular and is more than paying its way. Owing to the steady progress and increasing importance of the Institution the question is now under consideration whether the time has not come to form a Nursing Association on similar lines to those of the other large hospitals. Excellent accounts continued to be received of the work done by Cama Trained Nurses employed in the Districts. Perusal of the reports from the District Branches shows that the services of trained midwives are sloply but surely coming more appreciated. Any District desirous of employing a midwife but unable for pecuniary reasons to do so, is certain of obtaining some assistance from the Central Committee in Bombay, and during the year such aid was granted to four Branches. It is encouraging to note that three Branches are now training midwives themselves.

On the motion of Lady Jehangir seconded by Lady Tata a harty vote of thanks was passed to H. E. Lady Clarke.

The proceeding then ended.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held yesterday afternoon in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Sir, Narayen G. Chandavarkar, vice-chancellor, presiding.

When the Registrar had read the minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting Sir Pherozeshah Mehta pointed out an emission and suggested that it might be added that he wanted to speak on the point of order in regard to his amendment proposing the introduction of English history on the regulation of B. A examination, but he was not allowed to speak by the vice-chancellor.

The vice-chancellor had no objection to this being included in the minutes.

The Senate considered the desirabilily of so modifying Regulation 1 in Engineering as to give effect to the resolution passed by the Senate at its meeting held on the 28th July 1910. The resolution referred to was :—"That students who intend to proceed to an Agricultural degree shall be allowed to proceed to the first year of the Agricultural College course without any University examination, if the Principal of an Arts College is satisfied that the work appointed for the first year after Matriculation has been satisfactorily carried out."

On the motion of Dr. Harold H. Mann the Senate resolved :—That all the words after the word 'must' in line 1, Regulation 1 in Engineering (page 118 of the Calendar for 1911-1912), be deleted and the following substituted instead :—"Produce a certificate signed by the Principal of an affiliated Arts College, to the effect that he has satisfactorily carried out at such College the work appointed by the University for the first year after Matriculation, or have passed the Previous Examination of this University or have passed an examination in some University recognized by this University which is considered by the Syndicate at least equivalent to the Previous Examination of this University."

"ARABELLA"

The New Radio-Medicinal Water.

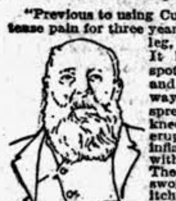
Well-known medical men write as follows :—Liverpol. "Since trying your sample of 'Arabella Water,' I have recommended it in all my suitable cases. I find it does all claim for it, and shall continue to prescribe it." Birmingham. "In reply to your enquiry re Arabella Water, I think it is absolutely the best I have ever tried." Monaghan. "Regarding the Arabella Water sent me, I found it very effectual when given at night in a case of sluggish liver with constipation; the bowel were open the next morning without any discomfort or pain." "Arabella" Natural Radio-Medicinal Water is absolutely invaluable in cases of Indigestion, and Chronic Constipation and for the relief and cure of Liver, Gout and Kidney disorders it ensures against Appendicitis. In its action there is no irritation purging, or inconvenience. Obtainable through all chemists and stores.

The Singer Manufacturing Company has just shewn its appreciation of the services of Mr. N. M. Patel of Bombay by voting him a life pension of £900 or Rs. 13,500 per year. This is probably the largest annuity ever given to an Indian representative of a foreign firm. Mr. Patel has, however, fully deserved it in view of his faithful services of 31 years in the interest of the Company.

INTENSE PAIN FROM ECZEMA FOR 3 YEARS

Terrible Itching and Burning from Knee Down. Skin Very Swollen and Inflamed. Covered with Scales.

Tried All Kinds of Remedies to No Avail. "Cuticura" Cured Him.



"Previous to using Cuticura I suffered intense pain for three years from eczema on my leg, from the knee down. It began from a small spot the size of a penny and broke in a watery way over the ankles. It spread rapidly to the knee. It looked like an eruption, the skin red and inflamed and covered with a coating of scales. The leg became very swollen, with a terrible itching and burning sensation. In this way I suffered for the three years. I assure you I have tried all kinds of remedies and consulted several medical men. In fact I tried almost every kind of treatment one could mention, but all to no avail. My disease was as bad or worse than ever until I tried Cuticura. After a few applications I felt relief and I continued until cured. Now thanks to Cuticura, I can walk about with ease and comfort, the itching is gone and my leg is its normal size.

"I recommended the Cuticura treatment to a friend who had suffered from eczema twenty-seven years. He has commenced the use of Cuticura and is rapidly getting cured." (Signed) Richard Barrett, Mission to Seamen Institute, Ruperra St Newport Mon., England, Nov. 24, 1909.

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You have no appetite—whatever you eat seems to disagree with you, causing pain in the stomach and tightness of the chest. The bowels fail to move regularly once a day, and you become costive and and suffer from biliousness and throbbing headaches. You may become anæmic owing to the poverty of the blood.

Doan's Dinner Pills promote a natural activity of the liver, so that sufficient bile is produced to digest your food; they gently aid Nature to throw off the poisonous waste and to restore a regular action to the bowels. They act quickly and effectively, yet without griping or binding.

This medicine is purely vegetable, and is guaranteed to contain no dangerous mineral ingredients, such as mercury or calomel.

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The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.

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Makes rich, red blood,

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A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

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THE AUTHOR OF ADAM BEDE.

V.

(By Pestanji Dorabji Khandalavala.)

[redacted] did not treat lightly what concerned her. Since her debut she had looked upon her romance-writer as an apostleship. Her was to develop sympathy, to spread peace d-will among men. "The only effect, says t I ardently desire to produce by my writ- is to render my readers more capable of ything," and of "feeling," the joys and sorrows of those who differ from them in everything save in this: that they are human creatures full of struggles, and of errors." She felt convinced that "Adam Bede" was worth the trouble of being written and was worth the trouble of living long years to write it. She attributed her success to what detached her while bent on her work, from narrow and personal preoccupations. It was delicious enjoyment to her to think that she was working not for "an audience of critics and of literary clubs" as so many "frivolous" authors did, whom she was for sending to a hot place—but for the masses thirsty of truth. She would have liked very much to send the critics too, to keep company with the frivolous authors. Except two or three all the critics deserved the gallows. Even their eulogy of her was exasperating. Lewes had therefore to read the journals first, and lay the sheaves on articles concerning her, and which were likely to affect her nerves. Success came to George Eliot the way she desired it. Her exalted morals stirred England. No novelist had waged so rude a

WAR ON EGOISM

and presented the forgetfulness of self as an imperious duty. Her country has been grateful for the warm current of sympathy which circulates in her works, and which has softened many hearts among its thousands of readers, in favour of the disinherited of this world: the mediocre, the wrong, the humble, the ridiculous and ugly beings, in a word all the folks that are far from interesting, and who have but greater need of feeling themselves bound by a sympathetic fibre to superior, and prosperous humanity. Is this exalted teaching of hers irreproachable? Is it not possible to conceive one, if not purer, at least softer, and more encouraging? This system at once flexible and compressed of causes and effects, a sort of network of actions at first, and forced consequences afterwards, in which man is shut in, savours a little too much of the Nemesis of old. If no regret, no remorse, no effort, can ever strangle a single one of your actions, then you have only to fold your arms after the fault is committed. It lives and acts outside of your own will. Its vitality is indestructible within and without you. It may perhaps be true, then why live? Why struggle? Again, the good done by a forgiving wife is what can never be measured, and George Eliot's women forgive but least. In

ROMOLA

at the first reprehensible action committed by Tito, his wife who adores him, and has never seen but good in him, turns away with aversion. She makes no effort to stop him on the incline, not a word escapes her lips to hold up the falling wretch, and he her husband! She loads him with her contempt and her anger, and abandons him to his fate, because a virtuous and proud creature has no longer anything in common with the man she has completely ceased to esteem. This is one way of understanding duty, satisfying to pride, and very convenient besides.

But is it not a little too summary? That the charming Romola should have had her conscience at peace after this execution, is to be regretted. George Eliot cites in her letters an analogous case observed by her in real life. A man used to get drunk. By force of gentleness and energy, by force of forgiveness, his wife succeeded in curing him of his vice. She admires the woman, but holds that there may be two opinions as to her conduct. You may approve of it, or blame it, for having supported a degraded husband, even with a laudable design. There lies the error, the flaw in the system, introduced by pride. There can be no two opinions: the drunkard's wife was right, and Romola wrong.

EVERY BIOGRAPHY

becomes less interesting, the more the subject of it achieves renown. This is George Eliot's view, and very true in what concerns her. The twenty years which followed the apparition of her first romance had nothing to mark them beyond begetting her works, and travelling often on the continent. It is true, her ideas suffered a new evolution, for here was a mind to which immobility was impossible; but it was accomplished without the fire of her youth, and almost with severity. She fell under the influence of Auguste Comte. He has illumined my life says she with gratefulness. The disciples of Comte have never regarded her as one of them. And, she did reject a great part of the system to belong to that school, but she took part in the Positivist movement. Without accepting an authority, she subjected herself once more to mental discipline. At heart she was less made than whoever in the world to do without it. She had great need of being supported. She did not find Comte's influence in discord with the intimate need of her soul. Comte did not like Protestantism, but he recognised the services which the Roman Church had rendered to humanity, if only transitorily. She began following the ceremonies of the Catholic creed. It would be puerile to guess what would have happened had she not died soon after Lewes, who was an obdurate and militant iconoclast. The summer of 1878 was specially bad for Lewes, whose health was ruined, and for his partner who was but little more robust. The fine days of autumn proved something better for both, but towards the middle of November, Lewes caught cold, and fell seriously ill. He died on the 28th of the same month. England has judged him severely. She is angry with him for having been the instrument of a George Eliot's fall. Equity exacts an inquiry as to whether he was really the instrument or simply the occasion. Is the question one of passion, or of a false idea? Did Miss Evans give in to the tyranny of love? Was her union with Lewes a marriage of reason contracted under circumstances a little singular? If she had passed over to Lewes because of her personal notions of good and evil, then he had profited by and not provoked the situation. She violently regretted him for six months. Let no smile be raised. How many of us are sure of being mourned over for half a year? She spoke in good faith of her "eternal mourning," of the grief which would never be healed, and the irony of human things willed that the person she confided this to, should precisely be

MR. CROSS.

He was a devoted friend, and a splendid fellow. To him she unbosomed herself. They read together Dante, and the Bible, Chaucer and Wordsworth. They went together to the museums, and George Eliot despite her sixty years felt her heart reanimate in contact with his young and warm affection. Cross was much younger than herself. She did not think that she herself was removing the best excuse for the past in proving that Lewes had not been for her a unique man. Or if she did, the pleasure of being loved and sustained, the joy of re-entering into strict observance of rule swept away her scruples. On the 6th of May 1880 she caused the public almost as intense an amazement as in 1854. She married Mr. Cross. She did not conceal from herself that more than one would find her action incomprehensible, and that she was going to offend many for whom she cared. In her letters after her marriage, happiness has conquered her long habit of reserve. She has raptures that she is not able to check. These letters, in striking contrast with her former cold and affected ones, light up her character. Cross explains Lewes, and vice-versa. The woman who possesses such warmth of sentiment despite her grey hair, has a manly intelligence in vain. She is the sister of Juliet, and of Desdemona, and as incapable as they of making the study of German philosophy and of sociology all her joy. 'I was feeling hardened,' says she, "and the source of tenderness and of sympathy was drying up in me, when a great gift of love has made it flow." She did not enjoy this happiness long. She died seven months after.

GEORGE ELIOT

has had all the greatness and weakness of her sex. She has been tender and generous, enthusiastic and devoted, exacting, jealous, cowardly. Her soul hungering after affection was grateful to who gave it, and was without gall to who refused it. But the need of being loved, of holding a man's heart in her hands, was a peculiar eagerness with her, which often takes hold of ugly women. It made her commit the greatest clumsiness, and only error of her life. Her feelings were delicate and noble, but they dominated her, and rendered her susceptible and exclusive. She divided the labour of humanity into two lots: inferior labour destined to be executed by inferior beings and means, particularly by women and superior labour, sound, which few are in a fit state to accomplish. The little Mary Ann, the lass with rumpled hair who went to school with little peasants, and clambered up their backs, felt herself called to the sacred lot. She was wanting in grace and such as she shows herself in her correspondence, so was she in her conversation, and her usual way. She responded to the idea which children form of a woman of genius, a lady whom they fear, and who says things difficult to understand. If we seek, as she wished every biography should—the signification that her experience can have for her fellow-creatures we arrive at a very moral conclusion, encouraging to virtue. Her example proves how people deceive themselves when they imagine they are facilitating and simplifying life, in shaking off the constraints established by prudence or the prejudices of Society. They complicate life, on the contrary, in a manner to disgust discreet people of rebellion, and to make them judge—even if heretics in morals—that the best is still to follow the good old routine. This said, nobody will hesitate to let a ray of indulgence descend on her, which she has refused to her heroines, out of delicacy and perhaps out of personal regret.

CURRENT FICTION.

Mr. Wycherly's Wards by L. Allen Harker (John Murray).—We can quite understand how it comes about that authors sometimes fall in love with the creations of their brains and are reluctant to bid a final farewell to some of the characters of their books. Edmund and Montagu, whose career we followed with such eager appreciation in "Miss Esperance and Mr Wycherly" must indeed have been hard to part with, and we greet their reappearance in "Mr. Wycherly's Wards" with the keenest pleasure. We find the boys installed at Oxford with their guardian, and the first attempts at housekeeping by the guileless and unpractical trio are very amusing. The unsustained state of their bedrooms causes an interfering lady in the house opposite to write remonstrances, to which Edmund replies with the following letter:—"Dear Maddum, I think it only right to inform you that I can see you doing your hair, both what is on and what is off, and I find it very depressing. I therefore venture to suggest that a blind should be affixed without delay. It's worse than ablushuns. Yours truly Edmund Bethune, Esqre." The housekeeper's orphan niece is a sorrowful little person whose pathetic forlornness brings a lump into the throat of the sympathetic reader. We cannot help feeling relieved that Mr. Wycherly is spared to us; his attack of faintness in the second chapter fills us at first with the sad misgiving that he is going to be taken from us as Miss Esperance was, and that we shall be left lamenting. Mrs. Allen Harker describes the ways of children with real insight, she writes with an originality and freshness which endow her books with a long span of life and make us eager to possess and to re-read them. It is not everyone who can write a successful sequel, but Mrs. Harker has accomplished this feat and has given us a story in no way inferior to that in which Edmund and Montagu originally appeared and won their way into our affections.

Hieronymus Rides, by Anna Coleman Ladd (Macmillan's Colonial Library).—The early life of Hieronymus, knight, jester, and crusader, is passed in the dwelling of an old necromancer who follows his dubious and mysterious calling in an ancient house in the town of Cologne. The boy is destined for the priesthood, but his romantic and adventurous disposition inclines him to a less peaceful calling, and he seeks the patronage of the Archduke Maximilian to whom he is bound by ties of blood. He passes through many vicissitudes meeting with the various exciting adventures which were wont to befall knights in the fifteenth century. He finds his way crossed at all turns by an implacable enemy who pursues him with unrelenting malice and cruelty. A charming episode is the hero's idyll with Parna who is brought as a captive into his camp during his campaign in Spain. The wild gypsy lass strikes the chord of romance in the soldier's heart, but the brief little tale of their love ends with a marriage celebrated by a wayside priest between the dying Parna and Hierome. Their parting is as dramatic as the manner of their first encounter "Hierome swung himself into the saddle. On those white lips so meekly closed, on the breast which had received the blow for him, he did not dare to gaze. He left her lying straight on the stone where he would have died, and seeing but the road before him, rode after the Spanish troops." How Hierome meets his enemy face to face, and, in the guise of cowled and bearded anchorite helps him to make his peace with God, how he finally gives his lip to save Maximilian from a traitor's blow, we must leave the reader to discover for himself. The author has given us a fine stirring romance of the old adventurous days, we seem to hear the blare of trumpets, to see the flash of swords and the gleam of the dagger in the hand of the conspirator lurking behind the arras. The book is permeated with the true spirit of romanticism, it is historical fiction of the best kind, and the authoress has imparted an air of reality and action to the adventures of her fine fighting hero.

"The Widow Woman," by Charles Lee (Dent and Sons, Ltd.)—Charles Lee's pleasant little sketch of Cornish life is written somewhat in the Crawford manner, but deals with a humbler class, and bases itself wholly with the concerns of village folk. The dialect is not so broad as to make the perusal of the book a labour rather than a pleasure, and the humour is throughout bright and unforced. The love-affairs, or more properly speaking, the courtships of Mrs. Pollard, twice widowed and wealthy, occupy the reader's attention. Cornish folk appear to be very quick at discovering the first symptoms nascent affection; when John bashfully goes to meet his sister who has come as an emissary from Mrs. Pollard, his agitation is at once visible to her discerning eye. "'Greased his hair has he', she thought, 'their 'tes love wed 'a,' 'a no mistake." John however is not arrayed for the conquest of the wealthy widow, for his heart belongs to pretty penniless Vassie. He is sadly perplexed which course to take, but finally rejects the widow's proposal and follows the dictates of his heart. The simple little tale brims with humour, the author has drawn the characters with a facile pen, and has real talent for dialogue. Mr. Charles Brock's illustrations add not a little to the charm of the book, the picture of Abram Tregenna at the harmonium is quite delightful, and helps one to understand how it happened that the fisherman's musical proclivities rendered him ineligible.

The Comments of Bagshot by J. A. Spender Constable & Co., Ltd.—We feel inclined to say goodbye to Bagshot with the stereotyped Americanism: —"So pleased to have made your acquaintance." The familiar valediction would in this case be touched with a sincerity it does not invariably possess; we really are pleased to have met Bagshot, for he is distinctly an 'esprit fin,' and by-and-by, having thoroughly assimilated his aphorisms we shall begin to quote them minus the inverted commas, and so gain an undeserved reputation for wit. Some of his remarks are worthy of inclusion into a guide for the married; the following, for instance, should be made a note of:—"Be very careful not to let your husband be talked of as unselfish. It is always a reflection on a wife when a husband is called unselfish." Bagshot's political views are moderate and sane; his advice on worldly matters, though whimsically expressed, is extremely sound, he is in fact worth listening to on any topic he selects for discussion, he merely requires to be read in order to be appreciated. One wonders whether his living counterpart is somewhere in existence, if so, we should like to meet that rare individual, who must possess the uncommon faculty of being witty "all of the time."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 16th Mar. 1912.	Total from 1st April 1911 to 16th Mar. 1912	For week ending 16th Mar. 1911.	Total from 1st April 1910 to 16th Mar. 1911.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	25	1,175	35	1,151
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	24	1,186	27	1,147
Vessels transported	15	783	23	872
Vessels attended to	...	70	1	74
Vessels warped	2	56	1	56

CALCUTTA AND THE CAPITAL.

We take the following letter on the transfer of India's capital and its effect on the commerce of Calcutta from the "Times":—

Sir,—The report that is gaining currency that the transference of the capital of India to Delhi will injure the commercial prosperity of Calcutta is likely to inflict an unmerited loss upon one of the greatest cities of the empire, and may go far to undo the benefits expected to accrue from the momentous announcement made by his Majesty the King-Emperor at the Durbar. May we therefore ask you to allow us a portion of your valuable space to draw the attention of your readers to the following facts?

The commercial prosperity of Calcutta is largely due to the tea industry of India, practically the whole of which (600 out of a total of some 700 estates) is either owned or controlled in Calcutta, where there are no fewer than 267 tea agencies. The great bulk of the tea passes through Calcutta; much of it is sold at the local tea auctions, and the balance is shipped to London and to other important markets.

Again. Nearly all the jute of the world is produced in Bengal. There are some 42 jute mills in and around Calcutta, besides 22 hydraulic jute presses for pressing the raw material into bales for shipment abroad. All of these are owned and controlled in Calcutta.

Besides this Bengal possesses one of the largest coal fields in the world, with perhaps the largest coal seam, said to be no less than 150 feet thick. There are now 213 coal mines in Bengal, nearly all owned and controlled in Calcutta, and the value of the coal raised in 1910 was £2,500,000. In 1894 297,000 tons were exported and in 1911 over 3,000,000 tons. The amount of machinery bought annually for this industry alone is so considerable that nearly every firm of mining machinery manufacturers in this country is represented in Calcutta by either a branch office or an agency.

Besides these three great industries Calcutta possesses some 36 oil mills, 22 iron works, 15 cotton mills, 15 flour mills, 7 chemical works, 8 shellac factories, 9 rope works, 7 saw mills, 7 silk mills, 7 tanneries, 4 bone mills, 3 rice mills, 2 paper mills, and many other commercial enterprises too numerous and too varied to classify, some of which bid fair in course of time to spring into industries that may rival in importance the three great enterprises first named.

It must therefore be apparent that Calcutta does not owe its commercial supremacy to the fact that it has hitherto been the capital of India, but because it is the centre of these great industries. In the same way Bombay owes its commercial prosperity chiefly to its cotton mills, which render it the centre of the cotton industry of India.

The commerce of Calcutta is no more impaired by the transfer of the Viceregal Government to Delhi than that of New York or Chicago is effected by the location of the United States Government at Washington. Calcutta will still remain the principal centre of industry and the gateway to the wealthiest for most densely-populated province of India, the metropolis of a population of over 75,000,000. Its enormous trade can in some slight measure be gauged by the fact that it supports no fewer than 30 European banks and banking agencies, besides 121 native bankers.

It must further be remembered that Calcutta is not to be altogether deprived of the presence of the Viceroy. Under the new "regime" he is to spend at least one month out of every year there, as against the three months he has hitherto devoted to it.

In conclusion, permit us to draw attention to the following extract from a letter recently addressed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India:—

"The Committee have no apprehensions that the administrative changes which are now being made will at all diminish the commercial and industrial importance of this city. As citizens of Calcutta, taking pride in its traditions, they greatly regret that the Imperial Government should be severed from the city that has been always the seat of British supremacy, but they agree with the Secretary of State that no seriously untoward consequences to the material prosperity of Calcutta need be apprehended from the severance."—Yours faithfully, R. Knight and Sons.

The "Statesman," 231 and 232 Strand, W. C.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Navy Estimates for 1912-13, which were issued on March 12, but without the usual Programme of Shipbuilding and Appendices, show that the total sum required for the year is £44,085,400, as compared with £44,392,500, for 1911-12, a net decrease of £307,100.

Increases occur under the Votes for Pay of "Personnel," Naval Armaments, and Works. The principal decrease is in the Shipbuilding Votes, where there is a difference of £1,226,000, due mainly to the expenditure in respect of old programmes being less in 1912-13 than in the current financial year.

The numbers for manning the fleet are increased by 2,000, making the total now asked for 136,000. This is made up as follows:—

Flag officers	2
Commissioned officers.....	44
Subordinate officers.....	19
Warrant officers	111
Petty officers and seamen	1,310
Boys	413
Royal Marines	101
	2,000

The Votes for Wages, Victualling, and Educational Services show increases mainly caused by the additions to the "personnel."

The increase in the Works Vote is explained by the state of development reached at Rosyth and Portsmouth and the additional requirements to complete the works.

New construction will cost £13,971,527.

Ships of old programmes will take £12,067,727.

For beginning ships of new programme, £1,903,800.

The new ships to be built are:—

Large armoured ships	4
Light armoured cruisers	6
Destroyers	20

With a proportion of submarines and subsidiary craft.

Destroyers are to be begun at once.

Establishments of lieutenants, Royal Navy, accountant officers, and warrant officers of the military branch have been increased.

Twenty-six officers have been lent to assist in the development of the Royal Australian Navy.

Eleven thousand seven hundred and seventy naval ratings and 1,092 marines were recruited during 1910-11, the largest entry for many years past.

The total numbers of the Royal Fleet Reserve have been increased to 24,082.

London, March 15.

There is as yet practically no German comment of a serious kind upon the summary of the British Navy Estimates, which has been telegraphed to Berlin. Of the Chauvinist journals only the "Post" publishes the usual tirade against England. Interest now centres in the attitude which the German authorities will adopt towards the "conditional" policy which the British Government is adopting in accordance with the terms of Mr. Churchill's Glasgow speech.

The invasion of the Continent by the English language, especially the sporting part of it, is still going rapidly on. The other day one read in the French papers an account of the boxing match at Monaco introduced by such headlines as "Un grand match de boxe—Le champion anglais est knock-out au deuxieme round!" This was a bitter pill for our patriotic pride, but coated in the sweetest of sugar. On the one hand, the tale was one of a humiliating defeat, a crushing revenge for Agincourt and Waterloo; Deeds are forgotten, but the written word endures! But French is not the only language to yield to the fascination of our virile tongue. Even distant Russia feels the influence. Such words as "speech," "toast," "leader.", belonging to public life, having long been acclimatised in Russia as signifying things which till lately had no native equivalent. But surely Russia, with her icy winters, might have struck to her own ancient word "kstok," for a skating rink. Yet the English word is now used in preference to the Russian, and the Russian papers display advertisements of skating rinks, "Skating Palaces," "Roller Rinks," etc., using the English words spelled in Russian letters.

THE SAFEST DRINK ABOARD SHIP

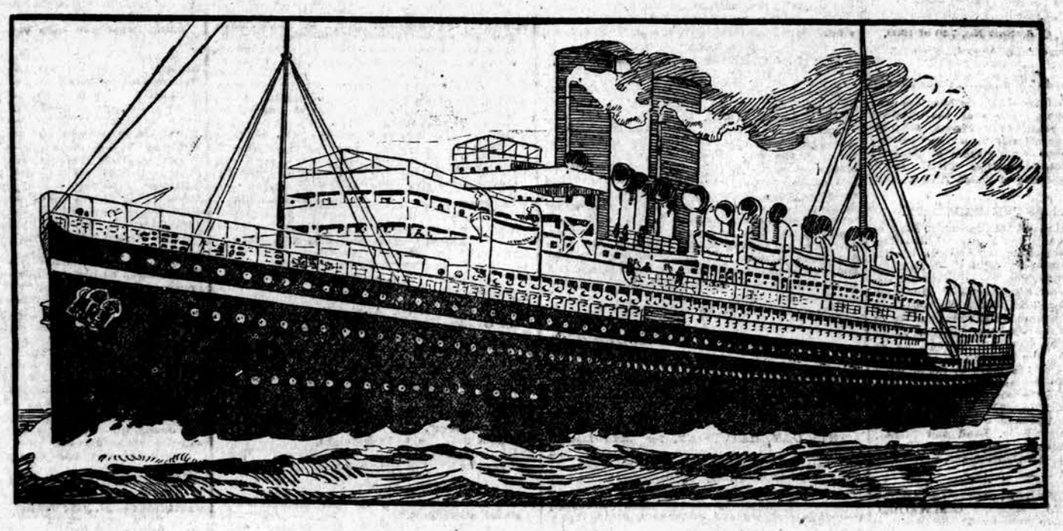
IS

A TONIC
A DIGESTIVE

O.T.

A Stimulant
Without Alcohol
or Gas.

Although not put forward as a cure for Sea Sickness it has been proved that one of the best drinks on a sea voyage is O.T. This beverage is a stomachic of undoubted merit, whose action tones the stomach, aids digestion, and tends to prevent the unpleasant sensations of nausea which accompany Sea Sickness. We have unsolicited Testimonials from hundreds of people, who express gratitude for benefits derived from O.T. on a Sea Journey. If you contemplate a Sea Trip, ascertain if you can get O.T. aboard the vessel you intend travelling by, and if you cannot, take a few bottles with you, and you will find that O.T. is not only a delicious drink, but that it will also help to make your trip a pleasant one. You can buy O.T. at almost every Port of call.



The New P. & O. STEAMER "MEDINA" on which the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress travelled to India for the Coronation Durbar.

O.T. IS A REAL THIRST QUENCHER IN HOT WEATHER.

Although slightly hot, yet it is the most effective drink in the world for Satisfying Thirst, for Gratifying the Palate, for Refreshing the Body.

HOW TO DRINK O.T.

Add a small quantity of O.T. with crushed Ice if desired, to Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water. O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A small quantity of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath. A wine-glass of O.T., neat, sipped after meals, is excellent for relieving Indigestion.

DRINK O.T. AT AND AFTER MEALS

O.T. is of special value as a meal time drink. It greatly promotes Digestion, and helps the stomach to perform its office. It is rich in nourishment and tonic properties derived from the finest and purest natural foods—Fruits and Herbs.

O.T. is the only non-alcoholic liqueur in the world, and therefore it is specially suitable for Ladies. It really does what a liqueur is supposed to do, namely, aids Digestion.

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The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, P. C. Shroff & Sons, West End Bar, King-John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hunmum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

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Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

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or a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds.

EN PASSANT.

Probably the majority of level headed thinkers will agree with the brief remarks, touching the change of Capital, made by the Mahrajah of Burdwan at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 25th March. These scattered to the winds the idea that Delhi could on account of "a phantasmagoria of past glories of a doubtful character" retain any claim for pre-eminence as a seat of power in the minds of sober minded people of the present age. As this enlightened Bengali Ruler puts it "the fact must rather be accepted since, according to the Government of India's despatch, Calcutta has become geographically unsuited to be any longer the Capital of India, and since that body feels that it is prejudicial for a Provincial Government and a Viceroy to live side by side, and since our King-Emperor has ordained that Delhi should be the new Capital." The matter is settled beyond recall and any opposition, whether veiled or outspoken, will ere long have ceased. The present is truly an age of anomalies. While the mother Government is struggling in the throes of ultra-radicalism, with an ever-increasing tinge of Socialism, the personality of the Sovereign stood out with all the power of Royal prerogative and the mandate remains unquestioned. Even by the most notorious discounters of Monarchal rights. What an Imperial Capital will mean to India, as far as the public weal goes, cannot be estimated. Delhi, as it is, is a thriving Commercial City, having several prosperous Cotton Mills and other industries with the finest Bazaar in India. It is not the most pleasant place of abode from April till June, but modern improvements, which would include an unlimited water-supply, and the advantages of Electricity, may make it bearable even during that period, which however from an official point of view will not be fund necessary. Government will sojourn in the Himalayas as usual during the greater part of the year, though it has been suggested that Simla should only be a kind of Camp for the few bad months the bulk of public business being permanently transacted at the main seat of Government.

It may not be generally known that a body exists under the name of the Education Committee of the Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain for the purpose of counteracting the influence of Socialistic Teachers in Schools who are being largely chosen by reason of their tendencies to this doctrine. It is pointed out in a home paper that within 10 years the Socialist vote in Great Britain has increased 7 fold. There is in existence a so-called "Red Catechism" which is at present taught in 126 Sunday Schools reaching some 8,000 children. Prominent among the theories instilled in the minds of the young are that the working class creates all wealth, the Capitalist poverty, the latter being specially interested in keeping workers poor, ill-fed, and ill-educated, for it they are bettered in these respects they will become more independent and demand an increased living wage. A closing suggestion to the list is that Governments can be changed by Revolutions, the French Revolution being cited as an example. The Committee appeal for support financial and other to combat the movement which it is said is spreading throughout the educational world. There is little doubt that what erstwhile has appeared sporadic is now assuming an epidemic form, and if the principles of the more rank and insidious forms of Socialism are in future to be sown in the minds of the rising generation there is some force in the apprehension obtaining in the minds of leaders of the Union, that if the movement is not checked millions rather than thousands will in the near future be among the perverted.

It would be difficult to discover what just grounds there were for the recent enhancement of the tax on motor vehicles in Bombay. And when the extra imposition was advocated it seems strange that regard was not had to variation in power and size, and a sliding scale established, so that users of the smaller type of cars would have received some consistent reduction. It would seem that the question has not been considered other than from a view that men who can afford the luxury of a motor-car can afford to pay a tax of any degree. Motor-cars and cycles have ceased to be an exclusive luxury for they now form, in the large proportion, the necessary auxiliary to the business, or work, of the man of moderate means. Considering the public convenience, the wear and tear of roads and other circumstances, the tax is out of all proportion to that imposed on alternative means of conveyance. One might ask if the bullock cart, which represents in every thoroughfare of Bombay some 80 per cent. of the traffic, and the maximum of wear and tear of roads, are mulcted in an equitable share of tax. It may be hoped in the cause of reason and bare justice that the representation recently made by a local Motor Cycle Association will be successful in obtaining a re-consideration of the measure which is certainly a hardship to a large section of the public.

A Colonial who has worked in the Congo for some years, in an interview with a representative of the "Morning Post" (Lond), attributes the recent Native rising on the Anglo-Belgian frontier to the want of administrative capacity in Officials of the Belgian Government which forms a marked contrast in their dealings with natives to British methods. This savours somewhat of an old story when comparison arises between the natural adaptability and aptitude of Britons in colonising, and the abstruse ideas which have frequently marked the attempts of other countries in the past to settle among foreign races. Here the chief difficulty seems to lie in the disposition of the ruling power to treat natives as little in advance of cattle, demanding the full of time and labour, yet ignoring the fact that even in the existence of the black-man there is a domestic side,—an attitude which means just that parting of the ways between content-ment and revolt. Mining is greatly on the increase in Belgian territory and labour is apparently by no means easy to obtain. In the majority of cases it has to be recruited at long distances from the seat of operations, and is either pressed, through the agency of Chiefs, (who get some reward) or proves under a rosy prospect to the worker. In practice the worker has invariably found that no provision is accommodation, and domestic needs, is either en route, or at the place of labour. He gets through it, and is even placed under the disadvantage of working with obsolete tools so that his duties become difficult. The result is that natives are unwilling to take up service at any distance from their homes. The Congo is ruled from Brussels. True there is a Governor-General at Boma, about 60 miles up the River Congo, but he takes little independent action. District officers who come out on the munificent salaries of something under £150 a year are generally lacking in initiative and develop into mere time servers. The authority quoted concludes that the object of the Belgian colonist is one of mere national exploitation, as opposed to the principle of liberal and just administration without which there can be no lasting prosperity or peace.

Early coming Home papers will record another great reproduction by Sir Henry Tree in "Othello" on which considerable speculation exists. For several weeks playgoers to His Majesty's Theatre have been treated to a revival of "Trilby," and in it perhaps the most marvellous of all this gifted actor's creations. Three of the original cast of 1895, remain in the present combination, Sir Henry "Svengali," Mr. Edmond Maurice "Talbot Wynne" (Taffy) and Miss Rosina Fillipi "Madame Vinard." Miss Neilson-Terry assumes the title role made famous by Miss Dorothea Baird. The latest Gaiety production "The Sunshine Girl" promises to have a long and prosperous career. Just now Comic Opera is further represented in West End theatres by the "Count of Luxemburg" at Dalys, and the "Quaker Girl" at the Adelphi, under the direction of that ultra-successful caterer Mr. George Edwards, while a Gilbert and Sullivan season at the Kings, Hammersmith by the D'Oyly Carte Company, demonstrates the ever green popularity of these inimitable pieces. Some curiosity has been raised by the production of the so-called banned and harrowing Drama "The Secret Woman" by Eden Philpotts at the Kingsway. In this Miss Janet Achurch plays the leading role. This gifted lady would seem to have a special predilection for portraying characters of a questionable and morbid type. She gave us a round of these when she toured India in 1892 with Mr. Charington. The "Dolls House" and "Hedda Gabbler" (the first time Ibsen was seen in India), Camille, "Therese Racquin," and "Forget-me-Not" fairly represent the classes referred to. She gave, I remember, a particularly fine rendering of Stephanie de Monrivart in the last-named play, a part with which the name of Miss Genevieve Ward is specially associated. The notice of the play now referred to deprecates any grounds for objection except by the most prudish, though it may be inferred that the theme is by no means an elevating one. Another of the long list of Plays from which in the imagination of a section of the public a moral lesson can be deduced ! ! !

LE TATILLON.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Bombay Churches.

Palm Sunday.—31st March.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. W. A. Sawtell; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Merbecke. Hymns—99, 98, 309, 107. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Cantiles—Chants. Hymns 106, 184, 200. Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, at 6-30 p.m. Choral Evensong. (For Special Services in Holy week—See Leaflets hung on Cathedral doors.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J.B. Glass.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m. Choral Matins and Litany; 5-15 p.m., Children's Service 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a.m., Parade Service; 5-30 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—Daily 7-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist Wednesday 8 a. m. (Sung); Daily 8-30 a. m., Matins; Daily 5 p.m. Evensong; Thursday 6 p. m. Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena. Lantern Service 8 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev. Canon Heywood; Rev. J. H. Robinson; Rev. T. W. Sharp—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Priest in charge, the Rev. Arthur French, M.A., Superintending Missionary S. P. G.; Assistant Priest, (Tamil Congregations), the Rev. Jas. Martin; Churchwardens: Hindustani, Vacant; Tamil, Mr. A. G. Joseph.—Sunday—7-45 a. m., Morning Prayer (Urdu); 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion, (Tamil); 3-30 p. m., Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service (Urdu). Daily Services (Urdu), 7-30 a.m.; and 5 p.m.; The Holy Eucharist is celebrated on Saint's Days and Holy Days at 7-30 a.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy Rev P. Eykyn.—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m. Litany; 10 a. m. Sunday School at Lower Parel; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School in Church; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. W. Kenelly.

S. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Docks. Chaplain Rev. A. F. Loney, B. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Week day Service—Daily 7-45 pm.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Vacant—8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m (Marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—Priest in charge, Rev. J Martin.—Services: Sundays, 6 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days.—Wednesdays and Fridays evenings, Good Shepherd School.—Mr. Dason.

American Mission Church (Congregational). New Nagpada Road, Byculla—4-30 p.m., Marathi Services (Rev. J. Malela); 6 p.m., English Service (Rev. W. Hazen).

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe and Tovey.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a. m. Matins; 8 a. m. Procession and Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon by Father Barton. Alms for the Schools.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Garrison Church.—St. Joseph's.—Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. D. Ll. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A. Oxon:—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Week-days. Mass at 7 a.m

S. Ann's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon. Vicar: Rev. M. X Gomes.—7 and 9 a. m. and 5-30 p. m. Sunday Services.—Week days 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pera. House of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. R. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass, 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvasao, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Borrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill. Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours. New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 9-30 a. m., Joint Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Psalm 122, Hymns: 249, 207, 617.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p. m. Sunday School; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. S. Crichton. Psalms, 103. Hymns, 379, 226, 284.

Amroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland,) Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—Morning Service (English) 8-30 a.m. Preacher Rev. Dr. Machichan, D.D., L.L. P.; Evening Service (Marathi); 4-30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. C. B. Hill 8 15 p. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service at 7-30 a. m. Evening Service, 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church. Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m., Preacher Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 9 to 10 p. m. Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m., Preacher: Rev. X. Giles; 6-30 p.m. Preacher Rev. X. Giles; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowe Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner. 11 a. m. Morning Service; Subject—"Examine yourselves whether ye be in the Faith." 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Subject—"The Nature and importance of Christian Education." 9-45 a. m. Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office Middle Colaba)—Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell 9 a. m. Morning Service, (Rev. H. E. Barrell); 6-30 p. m. Evening Service. (Rev. H. E. Barrell.) 5 to 6 p. m. Sunday School.

SPORTING NEWS

PARSI CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

Interesting Speech by Mr. Framji Patel.

A large number of Parsi Cricketers met yesterday in the Hall of the Elphinstone Club at an evening entertainment on the occasion of the presentation of the Shapur Spencer Cricket Challenge Cup to the winners, the Liberal (Marine Lines) Cricket Club. Mr. J. M. Framji Patel presided.

Mr. B. D. Dallas, Honorary Secretary of the Cup Committee, opening the proceedings said that last year the Cup was competed for by fourteen Parsi Clubs, with the result that the Championship was won by the Liberals (Marine Lines) Cricket Club after a hard fight. Ninety-four matches in all had been arranged, out of which no less than seventy were actually played and played in a spirit of good-will and mutual forbearance. The speaker then referred to the maidan occupied by the Exhibition and hoped that no unnecessary delay would now occur in removing the enclosure from the maidan, and that it would be restored to them as promised in the same good condition in which it was at the time when enclosed for the Exhibition. He then requested the Patel to present the Cup.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Mr. Patel who was received with cheers then addressed the assembly. In the course of his speech he said: "I am glad to have this opportunity of meeting so many of my old comrades whom I see around me and of helping in some small measure the cause of physical culture which is so near to my heart especially that of Parsi Cricket. A few uncharitable people say that in recent years I have transferred my affection from Parsi Cricket to Indian Cricket. All that I can say is that I am not conscious of having doing such an ungallant thing; on the contrary I have been always ready to stand by my old love, as I have done for the last forty years. At the same time, I want you to bear in mind the important fact that cricket is catholic and not sectional as some people thoughtlessly take it to be. During these forty years Parsi Cricket has passed through many phases, and difficulties, and none have helped us more in our early struggles than the English sportsmen of this Presidency, and we have all played our humble part in bringing it to its present proud position. As you know the Spencer Cup was started only a few years ago to perpetuate the memory of our late friend Mr. S. B. Spencer and to infuse fresh vigour into Parsi Cricket, both being laudable objects. As we have observed for the last two seasons these matches for the Spencer Cup have not only created keen competition among the rival clubs, but have been instrumental in creating among the public tremendous interest in the game, and thus it has been a great institution for providing popular amusement. Last year 14 clubs took part in the tournament and after some keen competition the Spencer cup has gone to the Marine Liberal C. Club captained by Mr. Sorab Mulla and on behalf of this representative gathering I congratulate the winners and their Captain on their well earned victory and wish the Liberal Club every success in their coming Jubilee celebrations. At times, I do feel a little pessimistic about the onward healthy progress of athletics in this city owing to the vagaries of a few irresponsible people. It is a pity that more cricket is written about all over the world than played. The pen is fast usurping the place of the willow and it is even mightier than the sword. Again, the conditions under which modern sports are indulged in are changing in the West; and what we have to guard against in India is the gradual introduction of commercialism into healthy manly games, and I for one believe that the present split among the leading Australian cricketers might be ascribed to its baneful influence. Commercialism blunts the edge of good sportsmanship and undermines discipline.

NEED OF MORE SPORTS IN INDIA.

"It would be a bad day for India if the sharpening of intellect and the strengthening of character were divorced from the study of muscle and sport. We know what part sports have played in building up the national character of the British people, and to-day another great nation is following in their footsteps. The Frenchmen are now-a-days all out of doors. The development of the sporting instinct in the French character has much to do with the new spirit that has come over France. I trust that the institutions like the Spencer Cup will prosper and popularise sports among our countrymen and derive every encouragement from the public. It is a pity that in Bombay there are so few playing grounds as every year the number of cricketers is increasing. It is time that the maidan,—the cradle of Zoroastrian Cricket and the scene of many a hard fought battle be restored to the votaries of the Queen of Games. I hope the temporary is not going to be permanent. I will be glad to help your Committee in securing your only ground without any further delay. I am now only voicing the feelings of all present here when I say that the Executive Committee and the energetic Secretary deserve our best thanks for the success of to-day's proceedings and for all that they are doing for the advancement of Parsi Cricket. Our best thanks are also due to Mr. Sorab Petit for offering a silver cup to the champion club. Before I resume my seat I may be permitted to make one observation that Parsi cricketers will do well to adopt as their motto "Union is strength," which I find is also the motto—of the Elphinstone Club, if we are to hold our own in the battle of life against all-comers, and to uphold the fine traditions and the glory of our race." (Applause).

Mr. Patel then made the presentation.

On the motion of Mr. S. F. Mulla, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Patel, for whom three cheers were also given.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed to-day:—

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S CUP—M ETRE CLASS RACE.—Sales at 2-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by
Maya	Scr	V T Janson, Esq
Corrie	Scr	J B K Macbeth Esq
Neita	Scr	D. Blythe Esq

Course:—Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—Mark Buoy port—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy Starboard—S Kaaranja Starboard—Cee Vessel. Length 14 86 miles.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE, (Combined with Tomtit Class Race.)—Sails at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Al'ances on course M. S.	Entered by
Forella	17 25	Dr B K Goldsmith
Coralie	12 12	Lt-Col N Kirby, R E
Maud	8 43	Officers R E
Mavourneen	Scr	Newman Taylor Esq
Millie	11 19	Messrs. Chapman and Tweddle
Clutha	Scr	Capt J J Welch
Lapwing	15 41	C N Moberly Esq
Curlew	6 58	Messrs A S Orr and H R Pilcher
Swallow	13 56	A S Folkes Esq
Cricket	20 54	T S Gregson Esq
Marie Louise......	20 54	K MacIver Esq
Anna	22 39	Officers H M's Mint
Jean	12 12	C W Beadel Esq
Jenny Wren	6 6	D Blythe Esq

Course: Cee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—N Karanja Starboard—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—Cee Vessel. Length 10·45 miles. Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course M. S.	Entered by
Trixie...........	Scr	Maj Dobbs & Capt MacIver
Erin	Scr	The Hon Mr W T Morrison C S I
Lylie...........	1 48	Messrs I Fraser and B E Fischer
Antelope	14 25	Officers Warwickshire Regt

Course: Cee Vessel—N Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel.—Length 10·81 miles. Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by
Turquoise	40 52	Messrs I W Stokes & J F Preston
Melody	28 29	Officers R A
Eileen IV	Scr	J F Watson Esq & Major Mutter
Isoa	43 20	Dr H Faulkner

Course: Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—Mark Buoy port—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy Starboard—S Karanja Starboard—Cee Vessel—Length 14·86 miles. Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

BOMBAY RACES.

16th Extra Meeting.

The following is the time and order of running at Mahaluxhmi to-day:—

	p. m.
An Arab Selling Plate	2 55
A Consolation Plate	3 25
An Arab Nursery Plate (Divided) ...	3 55
The Goodbye Plate	4 25
The Final Plate	4 55
An Arab Nursery Plate (Divided) ...	5 25
An Arab Pony Consolation Plate (Divided).	5 55
An Arab Pony Consolation Plate (Divided).	6 25

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE:—

	Standard Time. p. m.
Colaba	2-18
Church Gate	2-23
Arrive at Mahaluxmi	2-33

HOCKEY.

Tournament for the Elton Cup.

Entries should now be sent in for the Elton Cup Hockey Tournament (which is open to all teams, the members of which are under eighteen years of age on June 1st, 1912). Entries will close on Thursday, the 10th of April, and the drawing will take place the next day at 7 p.m. Entries with entrance fee of Rs. 5 per team should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, "Elton" Cup Tournament, Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 16th March 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earge for week ending 16th Mar. 1912......				
G. I. P. By. Including I. M. Ry. System ...	2791·68	1796200	18608381	20404581
A.-D.-C. Ry......	125·90	40300	441592	481892
BaranKotah Ry.	40·29	2400	29230	31630
Total...	2957·87	1838900	19079203	20918103
Earnings for correspg. 7 days ending 16th Mar. 1911.				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System ...	2791·34	1542517	16100819	17643336
A.-D.-C. Ry. ...	125·66	30881	340794	371675
B.-K. Ry.........	40·29	3176	22244	25420
Total...	2957·29	1576574	16463857	18040431
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg. I.M. R. System	+ 0·34	+ 253683	+ 2507562	+ 2761245
A.D.C.R.	+ 0·24	+ 9419	+ 100798	+ 110217
Baran Kotah R.	......	— 776	+ 6986	+ 6210

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st January 1912.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th March on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	2,01,000	4,27,000	4,000	6,82,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	212	452	4	668
For previous 10 weeks of half year	19,62,000	42,94,300	39,570	62,95,870
Total for 11 week	21,63,000	47,21,300	43,570	69,27,870
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,71,938	3,95,739	3,081	5,70,758
Per mile of Ry...	182	419	3	604
Total to corresponding date...	20,06,254	43,80,210	38,961	64,25,425

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 61,242
Increase to date ....Rs. 5,02,445

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th March on 1,827·81 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	2,26,000	3,84,000	7,000	6,17,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	124	210	4	338
For previous 10 weeks of half year	19,94,080	33,79,840	69,200	54,42,570
Total for 11 week	22,20,080	37,63,840	76,200	60,59,570
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week for previous year	2,29,383	2,95,485	6,809	5,31,677
Per mile of Ry..	125	16.	4	291
Total to corresponding date...	21,37,857	36,07,022	69,604	58,14,483

Increase for the week ....Rs. 85,323
Do. to date ....Rs. 2,45,087

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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	Subscription, Rate.	Discount. Rate.
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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette".

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost of Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Malva" March 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Malva" with the English mails of the 15th instant, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ambler, Mr. J. M.
Ambler, Mr. E.
Ambrose, Mr. J.
Ashley, Miss.
Aitken, Mrs.
Bridge, Miss F.
Bainbridge, Mr. R. S.
Broadrick, Mr. E. B.
Bell, Mr. W. H.
Bromley, Mr. S.
Bowden, Miss F.
Bohmer, Mr. C.
Bohmer, Mrs.
Baynton, Mrs. B.
Baynton, Miss P.
Brown, Mr. P.
Chichgar, Dr. S. R.
Cox, Mr. J.
Clayton, Miss M. I.
Church, Miss W. M.
Cochrane, Mr. J. A.
Cobb, Mr.
Cullen, Mr. G.
Chester, Mr. A. L.
Chester, Mrs.
Collins, Mr. G.
Curtiss, Miss.
Cairns, Mr. J.
Carpenter, Mrs. E.
Carpenter, Miss.
Dawson, Mrs. V, child and infant.
Drysdale, Mr. E. M.
Drewitt, Mr. G.
Dampier, Miss E.
Davies, Miss C.
Davies, Mr. J.
Ellis, Mr. G. W.
Eastlake, Mr. A. E.
Eastlake, Mrs., infant and four children.
Eveitts, Mr. D.
Ellis, Mr. J. H.
Ellison, Mr. H. W.
Fagg, Miss E. M.
Freer, Mrs. G. D.
Fraser, Mr. R.
Foster, Mr. F. W.
Goldie, Mr. A.
George, Mr. D.
George, Mrs. and six children.
Hall, Mr. E.
Hardy, Lt., H. N. M.
Hardford, Miss L.
Hart, Mrs. and child.
Hardy, Mrs. and infant.
Hindle, Mr. J.
Hindle, Mrs.
Hammond, Miss E.
Hammond, Miss K.
Hencke, Mrs. E. W. and infant.
Hencke, Mr. D. W.
Jolliffe, Miss E. M.
Jeffrey, Mr. D. C.
Jones, Mrs. A. K.
Jordan, Mr. H. V.
Kendall, Mr. L.
Kauffeldt. Mr. W.
King, Mr. J.
Lloyd, Mr. A. T.
Levell, Mr. C. S.
Livingstone, Mr. T. S.
Luxmoore, Comdr H.
Lindstrom, Mrs.
Lindstrom, Miss.
Lindstrom, Mr. E.
Lindsay, Mr. (Jnr).
Lyttleton, Miss E. J.
Lindstrom, Mr. J.
Moxan, Miss L. C.
Meldrum, Dr. R. A.
Moules, Mr. A.
Meinertzhagen, Capt and Mrs.
MacKeon, Mr. J. R.
McVitie, Mr. D. D.
Mills, Mr. H. F.
MacKay, Mr. J. S.
Monro, Mr. H. C.
Maitland, Mr. D.
Mayne, Mrs. J. H.
Nightingale, Mr. E.
Nicholson, Mr. W.
Norris, Mr. H. C.
Nigara, Falls, Mr.
Nigara, Falls, Mrs.
Nicholls, Mr. E. B.
Needham, Mr. J.
Pennois, Mr. A.
Preston, Rev. Dr.
Preston, Mrs.
Pitkin, Mr. H.
Paul, Mr. H. G.
Rowbotham, Mr. F.
Rosentiel, Mr. E. A.
Sharpe, Mrs.
Saddleton, Mr.
Symes, Mr. W. L. B.
Standerwick, Miss E.
Simmance, Mr. J. A.
Standilands, Rev. J.
Standilands, Mr.
Squire, Miss F. M.
Sharpe, Mr. B.
Sendeo, Miss Van.
Trebbin, Mr. H.
Vines, Mrs. D.
Whittaker, Mrs.
Walker, Mr. F. J.
Wood, Dr. W. A.
Wood, Miss.
Wiseman, Miss B.
Withers, Miss M.
Weber, Mr.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Mr. H. S.
Birney, Capt. C. F. Mrs and infant.
Blomefield, Mr. N. N.
Beg, Mr. M.
Bosanquet, Mr. N. C.
Bosanquet, Mrs.
Barrleton, Capt.
Binghan, Mr. H. T.
Bond, Mr. A.
Bacher, Mr. E. M.
Bertel, Mr. H.
Bain, Mr. J.
Beauchamp, Mr. H.
Beauchamp, Mrs.
Beauchamp, Misses.
Beauchamp, Mr. (Jnr).
Barnch, Mr. H.
Burkett, Mr. G. A.
Craig, Mr. J.
Coque, Mr. J. V.
Crossman, Mrs.
Crossman, Miss.
Davis, Mr. L.
Dunne, Mr. A. M.
Dickson, Mr. J. G.
Davis, Mrs. S.
Edwards, Major. A. C. and Mrs.
Flavin, Mrs. W. and Miss.
Fraser, Mr. T. B.
Foster, Mr. R. A.
Fay, Consul.
Fay, Mrs.
Glover, Mr. and Mrs H. N.
Gillman, Lt. A. G.
Hore, Capt. P. S.
Hindustry, Mr. E. R.
Hapbott, Mr.
Barris, Mrs. H. E.
Herose, Mr. F. G.
Hughes, Mr. A. W. R.
Jones, Rev. C. H.
Jermyn, Miss. I. M.
Lorimer, Capt. B.
Lang, Mr. E. P.
Laing, Mr. J.
Lindsay, Mr. W. H.
Montgomery. Mr. and Mrs. A. S.
Middleditch, Mr. W.
Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs W. child
Muir, Miss.
Mathur, Mr. K. L.
Morgan, Mr. G. N. R.
Myson, Mr.
Murray, Miss.
Murray, Mr. J. C.
Murray, Mr. T. H.
Meiffie, Mr. L.
Mathien, Mr.
McLachlan, Mr. A. J.
McLachlan, Master.
Miller, Mr. J. A.
Miller, Mrs.
Miller, Miss. E.
Nishe, Capt. A.
Moone, Mr. H. V.
Oldham, Mr. G. V.
Perkins, Col. J. C.
Pink, Mr. H.
Prettyjohn, Mr. R. B.
Porter, Mrs.
Porter, Miss.
Remfry, Mr. D. H.
Rushton, Mr. G. C.
Ridley, Mr. W. L.
Ronald, Miss.
Robertson, Mr. B.
Robertson, Mr. W. P.
Roussell, Mrs. E.
Scott, Mrs. K.
Siromani, Mr. N. C.
Slacke. Mrs. F.
St Clair, Mrs.
Sykes, Miss. E. R.
Scott, Mr. A.
Sime, Mr. J. L.
Schults, Mr. H. M.
Smith, Mr. W. M.
Saunders, Mr. A. W.
Sinclar, Mr. R. S.
Schliele, Mr. A.
Taaffe, Mr. J. V.
Thornton, Mr. D. E.
Thornton, Mrs.
Urquhart, Mr. J. M.
Witherington, Mr. C.
Wanning, Mr. R.
Williams, Mr.
Williams, Mrs.

FROM PORT SAID.

Rasson, Mr. J.
Thornton, Mrs.

FROM BRINDISI.

Bryant, Mr. E. W.
Earle, Sir. A.
Hale, Lt-Col.
Jenkins, Mr. W.
Katamikar, Mrs. S.
Magniac, Capt.

FROM MALTA.

Grant, Mr. F. G.
Johnston, Hon C. and Mrs.
Westbrook, Miss.

FROM ADEN.

Blaio, Mr.
Cameron, Mrs. and Miss.
Drewry, Mr. H. P.
Fadel, Mr. S. A.
Fadel, Mr. A. S.
Lalljee, Mr. E. F.
Lalljee, Mr. F. S.
Nugent, Major.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th March, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	29	1	20 a.m.	1	54
Suez.........	29	1	15 p.m.	1	18

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (25-10-11)

Telegrams may be accepted for all places in China via Bhamo but only at sender's risk (29-3-12).

DEPARTURES

Per s.s. "Marmora" March 30.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Marmora" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Allen, Miss
Beatson, Mr J H and Mrs
Bowden, Miss M
Butters, Miss J K
Bayley, Mr H W
Benskin, Mr H W
Beanland, Mr J
Brunninghausen Mr M
Bakewell, Miss
Bascomb, Mr J
Blackall, Mrs and 2 children
Blake, Miss H
Broadhurst, Mrs F C and Miss M
Burges, Mrs M S and Miss M
Broadribb, Mr H H, Mrs and child
Bland, Mr E
Battery, Mr N P
Bryan, Miss
Baggally, Miss D
Balfe, Miss
Biggs, D S O, Col H V
Bland, Miss Sophia
Bonnaud, Mr Arthur
Bardsley, Miss
Broadbent, Capt E R
Brown, Mrs E H & child
Bowen, Mr E C
Burn, Maj and Mrs and 2 children
Caldwell, Mr S and Mrs
Caldwell, Mr G W and Miss
Centner, Mr R
Cameron, Mr J
Culleo, Mr W J
Coulson, Mrs
Cartright, Mr H E and Misses, Miss
Courthope, Miss
Cowan, Mrs
Cummin, Capt
Catto, Capt
Carroll, Mr T
Crase, Mr A
Couch, Mrs
Chambers, Mr M S
Carey, Mr E V and Miss
Carter, Mrs Orm and Miss
Crawford, Miss and maid
Cladwell, Mr J
Carr-Harris, Capt H
Carus, Mr
Cattaneo, Mr A
Chapman, Mr J
Chisholm, Mr W
Clarke, Mrs C A and inft
Cowan, Miss M B
Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr F W
Duncon, Mr W
Derrick, Mr. T A and Mrs
Dundy, Misses and Miss
Douglass, Mrs Miss and maid
Davis, Mrs
Dewes Mr T C
Davidson, Mr & S Mr W L and Mrs
Downes Mr R H
Drummond Mrs M
Drummond Miss O
Donegher, Rev Father
Dadachanji, Mr J K
Dolot, General
Dowding, Mrs G
Dreyer, Mr G V
Dyson, Miss
England, Miss
England, Mr G G
England, Mr G E
Elliston, Miss
Fort, Mr W
Finlay, Mr A
Fane, Miss
Foster, Mr A N Mrs child and Miss
Foster, Miss D
Foster, Miss J
Field, Miss
Fischer, Mr and Mrs F N nurse and child
Forbes, Col James
Ferguson, Mr A F
Fledgate, Mr O W
Fraser, Capt D A M
Fox, Mr L J
Fearnley, Mr A E
Gammer, Miss G L
Glasier, Miss O
Gange, Mr H B
Griffiths, Mrs F C
Griffiths, Miss G
Griffiths, Miss N
George, Mr St G A
Glasby, Mr J W Mrs and Miss
Gardiner, Mr H L and Mrs
Gore, Mrs child and nurse
Gibson, Mr J Mrs and Miss
Gailliard, Mr G
Gill, Mr S J
Gordon, Mr J S and Mrs
Gordon, Mr S S
Gordon, Mr R and Miss
Graham, Miss
Grover, Mr J S
Goudie, Mr P
Girdlestone, Mrs and child
Gainsford, Mr J
Gregson, Mr and Mrs C B
Grossman, Mr
Grove, Miss S M
Gundry, Mr and Mrs A R
Garnett-Orme, Mr and valet
Gerard, Lord
Gray, Mr Cecil
Garnett Orme, Miss
Goodman, Mr T
Higgins, Mr T C
Humphrey, Mrs F and Misses Miss
Hart, Mrs
Hannah, Mrs
Hannah, Miss A
Howie, Miss
Hyslop, Mr T J and Mrs
Harston, Miss
Hartley, Mr A G and Mrs
Hartley, Miss M
Hartley, Miss N
Hall, Mr C and Mrs
Hardie, Mr J and Mrs
Hedges Mr W N
Howes, Mr F C Mrs and 2 children
Higgins Mr H
Higgins Miss M
Hughes Miss
Hobbs, Mr J N
Humphreys, Mr W S
Hope, Capt J Mrs and Miss
Herman, Miss
Hamilton, Sir D and Lady
Hill, Lt-Col J R
Hodgkinson's child Rev
Hutchinson, Mr and Mrs
Humfress, Mrs E B
Harris, Mr J S
Head, Mr
Hemmerdinge, Mr E M
Jarvis, Mr and Miss
Inglis, Mr & Mrs
Jones, Mr P
Jonoquel, Mr V
Jameson, Mr D N
Jenkins, Mr J B, Mrs and child
Jinnah, The Hon Mr M A
Keane, Miss B
Kange, Mr J B
Keyworth, Major W
Kingdon, Mr J
Lave, Miss U
Lever Dr S
Lane Miss W
Lord, Mr R
Lorant, Mr E
Lane, Mr F C
Latham, Dr L S
Latham, Mrs and inft
Lockie Mrs
LeBlanc Mr P
Latta, Mrs and child
Lahey-Bean Mr S M
Lockwood, Miss D E
Lambourne, Mr, Mrs and child
Lowe, Mr
Laird, Mr
Manning, Mrs and Miss
Manning, Miss
Murray, Mr. R J C Mrs and 2 children
Moir, Miss
Mackie, Miss C
Machell, Mr J A
Martin Mr E
Molesworth, Mr R H
Molesworth, Mr R A
Mouret Miss
Marshall, Mr J
Murray, Miss
Marten, Mr H
Marten, Dr H and Mrs
Marten, Miss J
Moullin, Mr A W Mrs and Miss
Milner, Mr P H Mrs 2 infants
McCattie, Mr D Mrs 3 children and nurse
McMillen, Miss M
McRitchie, Mr W
McGuinness, Mr M
McRorie, Mr D and Mrs
Macgregor Mr R M
Mac Intyre, Mr D
Massy, Miss
Meston, Sir James and Lady K C S I
Metcalfe, Mr E P
Mocatta, Lt-Col D E and Mrs
Morris, Miss
Munro, Mr J Y
McPherson, Mr R
Newby, Mr Mrs and inft
Nizam us Sultaneh, Mr
Nissen, Mr F O
Odell, Miss
Ollivant, Mr Alfred
Paul, Mr S D
Pearsons, Mrs F
Poynter, Miss D M
Paron, Mr J
Pickering Mrs and Miss
Preece, Mr J W and Mrs
Preece, M J
Preece, Miss H J
Prevost, Mr G A, Mrs and child
Prevost, Mr B C
Pallsent, Mr J C
Powlett, Mr B W and Mrs
Parker Smith, Mr W B
Pearson, Miss
Pearson, Mrs J R & child and nurse
Pitcher, Miss M
Pollen, Mrs E C
Pollok, Capt R C Furguson
Price, Mr J W
Pulford, Mrs E M
Paul, Mr W J
Parker, Maj and Mrs G M G
Parker, Mrs and 2 children
Parker, Miss
Price, Miss M M
Parker, Mrs L E L
Robertson, Mr R W D
Rodd, Miss
Regane, Madame
Robinson, Mr
Robin, Mr S
Robin, Mr C H
Ryrie, Miss E, child and nurse
Rose, Mr C R
Rodda, Mr P H
Roach, Mr P
Russell, Mr J H
Rawlins, Mr & Mrs & child
Robinson, Rev J W
Rees Jones, Miss
Robinson, Mr J
Rutherford, Mrs
Scroggie, Mr H
Scroggie, Mrs C N
Stephens, Mr W
Stephens, Mrs
Smith, Mr T Y
Selwyn-Smith, Miss R E S
Steel-Scott, Mr and Mrs
Sheppard, Maj S H
Smith Marriott, Miss M
Staas, Mr H
Steele, Mrs and maid
Stranack, Mr and Mrs
Swan, Mr J A L
Synnott, Mr P J I
Sim, Mr A G
Stagg, Mr M
Symons, Mr J L
Steele Scott, 2 Misses
Sutton, Mr R A and Mrs
Simmons, Mrs
Stuart, Miss
Samuel, Mr J
Sutherland, Mr D A
Stevenson, Mr W H and Mrs
Stevenson, Mr M and Miss
Stevenson, Miss D
Stevenson, Miss P
Stevenson, Miss I
Stevenson, Miss D
Summucks, Mrs A
Selby, Mrs
Stones, Mr S
Smith, Mr R
Turner, Miss
Tighe, Mrs A
Tighe, Miss M
Tighe, Miss N
Tighe, Miss
Thackeray, Miss
Thomson, Mr R and Mrs
Thomson, Miss
Terry, Miss
Taylor, Mr G A
Thacker, Miss
Taylor, Mr R R
Talbot, Mr G A
Tassin, Madame
Thomson, Mr W J
Talbot, Mrs
Talbot, Miss
Umar, Mr Mahomed
Venables, Mr H F
Vanseveren, Mr G Mrs 2 children infant and Maid
Vail, Mr L A
Weigall, Mr A R and Mrs
Ward, Miss M
Walker, Mr A Mrs and Miss
Warwick, Mr E
Watson, Mrs
Wall, Mr A E Mrs Master and child
Ware, Mrs W L
Wheeler, Miss K
Watson, Miss P
Waite, Miss Eva
Warburton, Mr H
Webb, Comdr and Mrs J W M
Wood-Robinson, Mrs
Wood, Mrs G L
Waley Cohen, Mr and Mrs G
Wilson, Mr
Wall, Mr Norman V
Young, Miss C

Per s. s. "City of Athens," March 30.

The Ellerman Lines s. s. "City of Athens", will sail from No. 10 Victoria Docks to-day with the following passengers. The medical inspection of passengers will be held at No. 10 Victoria Docks at 5·30 p. m. this evening. Native servants and deck passengers will have to be at the Princes Docks, New Disinfecting Shed at 4 p. m. sharp with all their kit for disinfection:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Brining, Mrs S E
Miller, J A S
Nicholson, Capt E
Rupe, Mr J Z
Rupe, Mrs
Sharer, Rev C W
Sharer, Mrs, child and infant
Troup, Mr J
Wookey, Miss F

BOMBAY TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Col C E
Cocks, Mrs
Crocker, Lt Col S F
Crocker, Mrs
Defrees, Mrs.
Docker, Capt. G. A. M.
Hardy, Lt., Mrs., inft and ayah.
Howlett, Mr. A. T.
Jefferson, Lt. J. A. Darrington.
Lealpingwell, Capt. H. B. and inft.
Mowat, Capt. J. S.
Muir, Mr. J.
Muir, Mrs.
Muir, Miss
Nicoll, Lt., N. F.
Nicoll, Mrs. and inft.
Plowden, Miss.
Ramwall, Mrs. and child.

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

Evans, Mrs.
Jones, Mrs.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Bridges, Major A H
Bridges, Mrs and inft
Carson, Mr C W
Carson, Mrs
Erskine, Mrs
Hewson, Miss F T
Highet, Mrs E L and inft
Hunt, Capt
Hunt, Mrs and inft
Johnson, Miss
Johnston, Mr R
Lane, Mrs E C
MacDonald, Mrs and inft
Mackison, Miss
Richey, Mr J F
Rowden, Mrs R P
Stewart, Miss
Taylor, Mr Jas
Taylor, Mrs
Taback, Miss Hilda
Turner, Major, Mrs and inft
Wateslow, Mrs Edgar
Watson, Mr W M Mrs, 2 children and inft
Wilcocks, Mrs 2 inft and nurse
Wyatt, Miss and maid

Per s.s. "Cleopatra," April 1.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Cleopatra," on the 1st April from the Victoria Dock No. 7 The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 7 on the 1st April at 8-30 a. m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, on the 1st April at 6 a. m. sharp.

Armytage, Lt
Aubert, Mr and Mrs A W
Badcock, Mr W W
Bandelier, Mrs J C
Bicknell, Miss H
Boothroyd, Mr
Boyd, Mr and Mrs H W and child
Browse, Capt and Mrs G
Buhrer, Mr C
Clutterbuck, Capt A V
Cockburn, Mr D
Cockburn, Mrs E M
Grabham, Mr and Mrs G E
Hickie, Capt
Howse, Mr F W
Huber, Mr
Inglis, Mr and Mrs D M
Johnstone, Miss E
Jones, Mr and Mrs
Jones, Master
Judd, Mr B C
Kerkhove, de van Mr E
King, Lt Col H
Kittss, Mr F
Koebel, Capt F E
Kornfeld, Mr
Krahner, Miss K
Larsen, Mr and Mrs L P and infant
Ledgard, Mr and Mrs H
Ledgard, Miss
Liebel, Mrs child and infant
Lumsden, Miss E
Mary, Medarda, Revd Mother
Matilda, Sister
McCombie, Dr F C
Melcalfe Lt E D
Meyer, Mr A
Meynet, Sister J L
Mowbray, Mr W
Muirland, Capt H F
Murphy, Miss M
Phulpin, Revd Fr J
Pratt, Mr and Mrs W P
Daver, Mr. S. R.
Dewar, Mr. James.
Dounenberg, Mrs.
Duncan Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs.
Dunnett, Mr. and Mrs. J. M., child and infant
Egerton, Col. and Mrs. C. P.
Etridge, Miss L. E.
Fellowes, Miss L.
Fish, Mr. J. B.
Flint, Capt. R. B.
Fremantle, The Hon. Mr and Mrs. S.H
Gangloff, Revd. Fr. A.
Grieve, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. A.
Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. P. G.
Rosse Jones, Mr.
Rose, Sister S. M.
Rudel, Dr. E.
Schulze, Mrs. child and infant.
Schad, Revd. and Mrs. F and infant.
Scott Smith, Mrs. H.
Scott Smith Miss H.
Shakespear, Col. and Mrs. L. W.
Simmonds, Mrs. M, A J.
Spence, Col and Mrs. P. T.
Stange, Mrs. S.
Straub, Revd. and Mrs. F., 2 children and infant.
Steiner, Mr. and Mrs. E.
Steiner, Miss
Stephanie, Sister M.
Tomlinson, Lt. and Mrs. H. W., nurse and infant.
Vitch, Mr. A. E.
Volger, Mr. and Mrs.
Wadia, Dr. D. R.
Walker, Capt J. H.
Wengle, Mr H.
Weuse, Mrs. Von der.
Wilson, Col and Mrs. C. Z.
Wilson Miss G. V.
Woolbert, Lt. Col and Mrs. H. R.
Woolbert, Miss.
Zaitschek, Mr. E.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Campbell is appointed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons and Sanitary Commissioner in Assam.

Lieut.-Col. Calvert, I. M. S., is appointed Principal of the Calcutta Medical College vice Lieut.-Col. Dray appointed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Behar and Orissa.

Lieut.-Col. Deare, I. M. S., is appointed Professor of Materia Medica in the Medical College of Calcutta, vice Lieut.-Col. Calvert.

A notification has been issued creating a general police district in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Capt. Pridham, I.M.S., goes to Burma for employment in the Jail Department.

Captain Mathew, 2nd Gurkhas, and Lt. Hay-Webb are employed in the Eastern Bengal and Assam Military Police.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Butler and Gardiner are appointed Chief Engineers and Secretaries to the Government of Behar and Orissa. The former holds charge of the Irrigation and latter of the Buildings and Roads.

Mr. Manners-Smith is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Burma Government and Mr. M. Sweet, Chief Engineer and Senitary to Chief Commissioner, Assam.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dobbs, Assistant Inspector-General of Agriculture, is granted six months' leave.

Major Ryder will officiate as Superintendent in the Survey of India, vice Colonel Bythell, granted one year and three months' leave.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Howard officiates as Engineer-in-Chief, Cawnpore-Banda Railway.

Mr. Lines officiates as Deputy-Engineer-in-Chief, E. B. S. Ry.

Lieutenants Budden and Walton, Royal Engineers, are appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendents, O. and R. and N.-W. Railways, respectively.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The "Gazette of India" publishes a notification of the Legislative Department constituting the Sonthal Parganas a sessions division with a court of sessions and a sessions judge.

A minor amendment has been introduced in the Assam Forest Regulations of 1891 by another notification of the same Department.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Grant, I.M.S., is posted as Residency Surgeon in the Western States of Rajputana.

Captain Ames officiates as Inspecting Officer of the Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry.

Captain Skinner, 5th Cavalry, officiates as Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Col. Holloway is confirmed as Deputy Secretary, Army Department, vice Colonel Maconchy.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 29.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on March 28th. The Survey party and troops from Yekshing and Dosing reached Yambung on that date. One company 8th Gurkhas left for Kobo.

The weather is very rainy resembling monsoon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

[redacted]eamer Lord Stanley, 3,056 tons, Captain [redacted]ilborn, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with cargo.

[redacted]eamer Baron Dalmsay, 2503 tons, Captain [redacted]gy, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with

[redacted] I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, [redacted] W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for [redacted] with a general cargo and passengers.

[redacted]teamer Camara 2041 tons, Captain Leslee sailed on Friday for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The P. O. Company's steamer Malwa, 3,904 tons, Captain A. Thompson, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday morning from London, March 8 with English mails & general cargo and passengers. She sailed in the afternoon for Australia &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Begum, 2942 tons, Captain J. Crebbin, sailed yesterday for Kobe and with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Athens, 3571 tons, Captain W. Knaut, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Marmora, 5,241 tons, Captain S. de R. Leckyer, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday afternoon from Sydney, March 6th in Colombo with China and Australian mails & general cargo and passengers,

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 29,
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Beethoven	2360	Mitchell	A'werp		J M & Co
B Ghyebosse	3391	Wodge	Antwerp		M M & Co
C & B Montebello	2770	Croft	Karachi	30-3	
					J F & Co
D & E Osterie	4105	Findlay	Kobe		T M & Co
F Ceylon Maru	5142	Tozawa	Kobe	5-4	
					N Y Kaisha
H Southvill	2255	Hair	Genoa	16-4	J M & Co
K Sabrina	1403	Broome	Bussrh	1-4	
					Arab S N Co
K Clearpool	1714	Burnell			W & A G & Co
M Baithmoor	1990	Peterson	Garston	6-4	
					W & A G & Co
N Kirremoor	2109	Listerson	D'kirk	8-4	
					T Morrison & Co
P Trifels	4714	Eggert	Karachi	31-3	
					W & A G & Co
Q Nadori	1169	Hughes	Jeddah	28-3	
					Bo & P S N Co
Q Mohammadi	1251	Newby			Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Olympia	1269	Kianaird	L'pool	2-4	
					W & A G & Co
2 Hatamet	2584	Peters	Antwerp	1-4	
					J M & Co
3 Begum	2946	Crebbin	Kobe	29-3	T M & Co
6 Steinturm	5248	Ebo	Calcutta	30-3	
					W & A G & Co
7 Cleopatra	2132	Obersich	Trieste	1-4	
					A L S N Co
8 Orsolo	2849	Veers			V S N Co
9 City of Birmingham	4838	Dowse	E'chi		
					K N & Co
10 & 11 City of Athens	3571	Knout	Liverpool	30-3	
					K N & Co
12& 13 Moolton	4834	Baddock	London	6-4	
					P & O Co
16 President	2083	Bremer	Darwlem	6-4	
					A Strandes Co
15 Altmark	2715	Haase	Rangoon	6-4	
					W & A G & Co

H W P D

Netravati	699	Fakira	N F	N F ...Bo S N Co
Mahamadi	549	Ahmed	Repairing	Bo S N Co

M W D D

Alami	2545	Goode	N F	N F ...Bo & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
29	Malwa	Thompson	London, Mar 8
	Marmora	Lochyer	Sydney, Mar 6

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi
	Baron Dalmany	Hey	Calcutta
	Lord Stanley	Clibborn	Dunkirk
	Itria	Honywood	Calcutta
	Malwa	Thompson	Australia, &c
	Zamora	Leslie	Antwerp
	Begum	Crebbin	Kobe

The steamer City of Athens, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Liverpool &c.

The steamer Steinturm began to load yesterday for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Golconda arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

The Anchor Line steamers Massilia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 27th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—2 bales wool, H K M Jetha; 95 bales wool, T Morrison and Co; 54 bales wool, M Joosub Dossa; 68 bales wool, D Nagji; 63 bales wool, J Virchand; 27 bales wool, V Oomersey; 30 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 64 bales wool, D Koondamal and Co.

City of Birmingham s—110 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons; 100 bales cotton waste, C Peraj and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—10 bales twist K Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Moolton s—8 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 66 cwts mojpeard shells, 18 cwts ganja, E Soolianally; 200 cwts kimmie, D Passoo and Co; 180 cwts drchillies, V Haridas; 360 cwts condements, M Poojiaji and Sons.

FOR NEWYORK.

Clearpool s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverjee; and Co; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram and Co; 55 cwts wild mall, G Sachedina and Co.

Mooltan s—3 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kirriemoor s—1,998 cwts barley, Volkart Bros; 12 cwts pistaseed, D Passoo and Co.

Trifles s—30 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kirriemoor —110 bales cotton. Prier and de Soane and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Birmingham s—580 cwts groundnuts, 495 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed. R Devchand & Co.

Glympia s—1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Hatumet s—6,000 cwts linseed, E Dreyfus and Co.

Chyebassa s—1,000 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co; 1,500 tons manganse ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd: 96 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co; 8,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co.

Gramsberger s—25 bales hemp, D M Doongajee and Co; 5,000 cwts maize, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,002 cwts gram, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 999 cwts linseed S Cooverji and Co; 50 bales cotton waste, T Damji.

Beethoven s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Cleopatra s—16 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—30 bales hemp, S Swagmal and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Southville s—64 cwts karanjaseed, E Oomersey.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Cleopatra s—20 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRETTA.

Cleopatra s—6 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 30 bales twist D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—250 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Ofterio s—500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co, 1,850 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 1,900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Ceylon Maru s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales cotton, Brual and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon Maru 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Kolla Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY:

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devon Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do, brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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* Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 30th March, 1912.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

SOCIALISM of every type, from the Christian socialism of Canon Scott Holland to the Tom Mann variety, is spreading fast in many European countries, and undoubtedly growing in strength. Whether this development means progress for the nations is, however, a different thing. Perhaps the land that produces more Socialists than any other is autocratic Germany where Social Democracy has rapidly risen to be a power until it seems to menace the policy of the Government and even the authority of the Emperor himself. In 1871 it could only muster 100,000 votes, but the numbers steadily rose until in 1890 they were one million. By 1898 the party became so popular that two millions voted at the polls. Five years later, three millions triumphantly returned their nominees to the Reichstag. Another quarter of a million voted by 1907, and to the new Reichstag of 1912 four and a quarter millions elected their representatives. In 1871, August Bebel, the old chief of the Socialist party, was their sole representative in the first Reichstag of the Empire and he was elected by the workmen of Saxony. Of course the deputies returned by the Social Democrats by no means represent a true proportion of the Empire's vote. For the urban centres where Socialists most abound have quadrupled their population in the last forty years, while the country parts have thinned out according as German industries grew and flourished. But in Germany, as in Great Britain, Parliamentary representation has not been modified. Certain towns vote almost entirely Socialist, returning their deputy by large majorities. This great increase of the party in the Reichstag has not been brought about without a cause and many causes. In 1903—81, as against 56 in the previous House, were returned as a direct result of the policy of Herr von Bulow, who, when Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, started the China expedition that secured Kiaochau for Germany, inaugurated the heavy naval programme of 1900, a programme that has been bettered in every Reichstag since, and proposed the new customs tariff.

All these measures roused a vigorous opposition to his Government and this was not allayed before a new and more ambitious naval vote went up for discussion and was passed. Then came an expedition against the Herreros in the wilds of Africa, while the sensational visit of the Emperor William to Tangier provoked still further the professed party of peace, and the dissensions bred of their discontent led to the Reichstag being dissolved. But Herr von Bulow having learned the value of prudence, succeeded in inducing the Liberals to join the Conservatives in supporting him, with the consequence that the Socialists lost many seats at the next elections, returning only 43 strong to the 1907 Reichstag. Still an imperialist policy was not abandoned, though proved to be very expensive. New taxes had to be imposed with the result that the Opposition grew in strength and Herr von Bulow resigned office in 1909. Herr von Bethmann Hollweg succeeded him and went one better in the same political line, for the Agadir incident followed and brought about the Franco-German imbroglio of 1911, and in 1912, at the January elections, the Liberals, frightened by the heavy taxes imposed and disturbed by the dangerous initiative of the Emperor and his Ministers, rejoined their ancient allies the Socialists. The elections gave 110 seats to Social Democracy and 91 to the Liberals. The result is that the left represents seven and a half million voters, while only four million votes gave seats to the Centre and the Conservatives. Nearly all the large towns returned Socialists, even of Berlin the only division that escaped them is that occupied by the Palace and the Ministry, and that they lost by merely seven votes, those of the Chancellor and his colleagues. Potsdam, the favourite residence of the Emperor, returned the son of the founder of the party, Karl Liebknecht, who preaches anti-militarist doctrines and who was arraigned for high treason before the Supreme Court of Leipzig. Saxony, which the Socialists conquered in 1903 and lost later, was won by them again. Nearly all the towns that are the residences of princes, Dresden, Stuttgart, Munich, Darmstadt, Gotha, Cologne, "the German Rome," Konigsberg, where the Kings of Prussia were formerly consecrated all these elected, like the free towns, the Universities and the naval ports, declared enemies of personal authority.

The Reichstag, it is true, has little power. But it votes the taxes, and the will of the majority of the German electorate seems inclined to be done with a policy of adventure and does mean to enjoy such doubtful scenes of glory as have been enacted lately on the Moroccan shores. Mr. Winston Churchill's frank expression of opinion in two important speeches one of them in the House of Commons on the relation between the British and the German navies, is not likely to lead to the adoption of a more modest programme by German Admiralty. The Socialists in the Reichstag will meet the position by a more resolute strengthening of their battalions in the hope of defeating all big naval or military votes for the German Navy probably appears to them, as it certainly does to the British First Lord of the Admiralty, in the light of luxury for which they do not see the necessity of voting supplies of an ever-increasing scale, and though the German papers may think it "presumptuous" of Mr. Winston Churchill to suggest that both Germany and Great Britain might more profitably employ the money it would cost to build two or three Dreadnoughts or super-Dreadnoughts year by year, in catering for the happiness and comfort of their people, they will find that a powerful and increasing section of the German nation is inclined not only to agree with him, but to vote solid against the burden that battleships impose on the finances of their country. It is, however, about as certain as anything can be that neither the German Admiralty nor the British for the matter of that, will act upon Mr. Churchill's hint and refrain from building whatever quota of battleships they have decided on about as certain as anything can be that the German Government will not take Mr. Churchill's hint and refrain from building whatever quota of battleships they have decided on, and just as surely England will go on adding to her Fleet without stop or stay. Where it will all end no seer can say, but since these formidable preparations are said to be made in the interest of peace, we must hope that war may not be their outcome.

TRAINING OF PANDITS.

THE encouragement and improvement of the old indigenous learning of this country proved one of the main topics of discussion at the recent Orientalists' Conference and several valuable notes and memoranda on this subject are to be found in its Report. The old learning is usually found embodied in what are called Pandits for Sanskrit and Maulvis for Arabic and Persian lore. The Pandits especially have done much in the past to render the path of European Sanskritists smoother by opening their immense stores of knowledge of old and out-of-the-way books and manuscripts before the latter. Indeed the Pandit has been indispensable to the progress of Sanskrit studies ever since Europeans took to them nearly a century and a half ago. As a native scholar said at the Conference, any modern savant will admit that but for the Pandit his own achievements would have been impossible. But the type of the old Pandit is getting rare. Though so indispensable nobody seems to care for him, and before very long, if things go on as at present, he will disappear altogether owing to sheer neglect. It was fortunate that the matter was taken up for discussion at the Conference where some good hints for preserving this repository of old learning were suggested. Nearly every one of the scholars, English, German and Indian, assembled at the Conference, agreed that that Pandits and Maulvis are wanted very much and that they ought to be encouraged. Mr. Sarat Chandra Das, himself a Pandit who has made a name both in exploration work in Tibet, as well as in Sanskrit literature, drew up a memorandum on their training which was just submitted to the Conference and has now been published separately. He points out that the village schools or "tols" where Pandits are trained in Bengal, are very deficient in the knowledge imparted to their pupils and that means should therefore be taken to equip these schools and bring their teaching up to date. He would have history, geography, mathematics, physical and natural sciences, taught at these schools so that Pandits may grow up well equipped in all these subjects.

But this appears to us rather wide of the mark. It may improve the Pandits; but as Dr. Venis, who as Principal of the Sanskrit College at Benares has great experience of indigenous learning, expressed the fear that by some such course the Pandits may be improved out of existence? We want to keep the Pandits going, but as Pandits and not as anything else. If they are to be taught history and science and other subjects there is danger that they will if not cease entirely to be at least become less efficient as repositaries of Sanskrit lore especially grammar and philosophy. They will thereby certainly cripple their usefulness to scientific Sanskritists of the West, a strong reason of their existence. They excel as helpmates as bringing up materials to the European scholar which he could not without great difficulty gather for himself. Old type pandits are renowned for their memory, they can recite thousands of lines of old Sanskrit by rote and thus help with their memory alone the modern savant to edit and explain texts. But if their attention is distracted from Sanskrit to other subjects in their early days, they would naturally lose much of their usefulness as helpmates of scholars. Even the teaching of English to young Pandits, recommended by some, is a doubtful boon. If we want Pandits they had better be of the strict old type, ignorant of English and Western learning but proficient in their own wonderful lore which we want them to impart to us. Pandits who worked with and helped Sir W. Jones, Colebrooke, Horace Wilson, Sir Edwin Arnold, Dr. Peterson and a host of renowned scholars who have generously liberally acknowledged and praised the valuable assistance they always received from them. The Indian Universities are rearing another class of native scholars well versed in modern science and history and but moderately learned in Sanskrit and other older indigenous learning. But this class can never take the place of Pandits. The result of the proposed modern scheme of education for the latter would be to fuse them gradually with the class of graduates—a result certainly to be deplored, as they would then be extinct as Pandits. We should rather take means to encourage them to proceed more efficiently in their old groove and thereby render greater assistance to Western scholars in editing, explaining and translating their own old works to the greater glory of their country.

THE DURBAR CROWN.

THE British Government has not accepted the suggestion which, we believe, first emanated from the Bombay Press, that the crown, which King George wore at his Durbar, would more fittingly be kept at Delhi than with the other regalia in the Tower of London. A question has been asked in the House of Commons upon this subject by Mr. Mcallum Scott, a barrister journalist of Scottish descent, who since his election for a Glasgow division some fifteen months ago, has been noticeably busy at question time in regard to Indian affairs. He appears to possess the usual qualification for his task, a connection with India, which, if it exists at all, is of the slightest. However, he has elicited a reply from Mr. Montagu that, after careful consideration and consultation with the Government of India, the Home Government has decided that the Durbar crown is best left where it is, in the Tower of London. This seems to be a sensible decision, for the Durbar crown, or Indian crown, as it has been called, is a personal appanage of the King-Emperor, and therefore should ordinarily be kept in a place within convenient distance of the Sovereign's residence. The fact that His Majesty may not require to use it in England does not seem to alter the fact that its appropriate place is amongst the other Royal jewels. But the reason, which was particularly specified in the House of Commons, is of far greater consequence, and should be sufficient to satisfy all doubts on the subject. The Government is anxious that no notion should be created of the provision of a separate regalia for India, or that any other notion should arise which might cast the least doubt upon the now accepted fact, that the King of England is also crowned Emperor of India at his coronation in Westminster. Any such notion might develop into a demand that each King should have a separate crowning in India, and while on the one hand amid the increasing pressure of Home and international politics it might easily be that it would be difficult for the sovereign to leave his kingdom, we do not know that India could afford at recurring intervals the heavy expense of such visits. The Durbar crown might, however, be appropriately employed in a second crowning at the one ceremony in Westminster Abbey, thus emphasising the dual sovereignty of the monarch.

SIR A. EARLE, arrived in Bombay yesterday from England by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Malwa.

A SEVERE thunderstorm, accompanied by hail, passed over Allahabad on Thursday night lowering the temperature considerably.

IN the Ambalia riot case twenty of the accused were identified from amongst other sepoys of the 32nd Pioneers yesterday. The date will be fixed to examine witnesses for the prosecution.

A COMMITTEE of expert engineers has recommended the Calcutta Port Commissioners to accept the design of a German firm for the new Howrah bridge. The tenders amount to eighty-three lakhs of rupees.

THE *Leader* learns that the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy intends to stand again for election to the Viceroy's Council by the Municipal and District Boards of the Central Provinces.

BABU MAHESWAR PRASAD, formerly on the staff of Kayastha Patshala and the Muir Central College, Allahabad, will be the editor of the *Behari*, the new daily paper to be published in the capital of the new province of Behar and Orissa from the beginning of the next month.

PLAGUE being once again on the increase in Bomby, Dr. J. A. Turner, M.D., Executive Health Officer to the Municipality, has authorised a striking poster descriptive of the dangers of transmission by rats to be placed conspicuously in the affected areas. A pamphlet with the poster also enumerates the nearest inoculation stations in the district in which they appear and the public will do well to make themselves intimate with the contents thereof. Inoculation is free and a lady operator may be employed in special instances.

THE first Punjab Hindu Education Conference, to be convened at the instance of Lala Lajpat Rai will be held at Lahore, on the 4th and 5th April next. This will be different from the General Educational Conference held annually by the Director of Public Instruction which takes place on the 30th, the 31st instant and the 1st proximo.

THE following resolution is issued by the Government India "The Secretary of State having sanctioned the conversion of the appointment of Assistant Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Financial Department into an under secretaryship, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of the State, is pleased to announce that one of the appointments of Under Secretary to the Government of the Punjab shall be thrown open to the members of the Provincial Civil Service in that Province."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE GREAT STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 15.

As this subject is being dealt with by another hand, I need only say that events are following the course which I was led to expect fully a fortnight ago when nearly everybody was inclined to be optimistic. I think I mentioned a conversation I had at the time with one of the most considerable of the coalowners of South Wales. "There is," he said, "going to be a big strike, and it is wanted to clear the air." He implied that the masters did not intend except under compulsion to give way. Last night I happened to meet a group consisting of three M. P.'s representing colliery districts and one of them, a much-respected Labour representative of the more moderate type and a Northern colliery proprietor. They all were of opinion that the strike might last another month. It is to be fervently hoped that they are wrong, for if a settlement is not arrived at shortly it is impossible to say what may happen. I hear also that one reason why the negotiations are so prolonged is that the Government shrink from proposing legislation. They seemed to be quite ready a fortnight ago to bring in a Bill to remove the deadlock. What has caused the change of plans—if it be true that they have changed. Mr. Asquith, it appears, is still hopeful that the parties will come to a mutual arrangement. One feature of the situation which may make for peace is the widespread dissatisfaction which the miners privately express at what they consider the inadequacy of the strike pay. I am told that many of them are aggrieved because they did not receive strike pay in the first week although they had drawn their wages!

THE NEW CAPITAL.

In accepting the post of Chairman of the Delhi Planning Committee Captain Swinton has done or acted in a public-spirited manner. It is not every man who after being designated Chairman of the London County Council the highest municipal position to which an Englishman can attain would consent to go out to India at this time of the year to discharge duties which cannot be light and will probably be onerous. Moreover, there is no fee attached to the position. Captain Swinton's services will, I am assured, be entirely honorary. He is an expert in town-planning, but so are many other people. He was chosen partly of course because of his special knowledge, but mainly an account of his association with the once despised London County Council. His selection was intended and has been accepted by the L. C. C., Progressives and Moderates alike, as a marked compliment to that powerful body. At the meeting of the Council on Tuesday Mr. Cyril Jackson as representing the in's congratulated Captain Swinton, remarking that it was fitting that the Chairman of the Council of the capital of the Empire should be chosen to lay out the capital of India. The leader of the Oppositon Sir John Benn also offered his congratulations and assured Captain Swinton that the goodwill and good wishes of the whole of the Council would follow him. In return for the services of Captain Swinton might I suggest that the Government of India should give the name of London Road to one of the principal thoroughfares in the new capital?

THE KING AND THE L. C. C.

A propos of Captain Swinton's appointment I am reminded that one of the engagements of His Majesty in a very busy week has been the laying of the foundation stone of the *hotel de ville* which is to adorn the southern bank of the Thames near Westminster Bridge and be, I hope, the precursor of the embankment which sooner or later will extend eastwards to Blackfriars Bridge. King George is following in the footsteps of his father who was never influenced by the not very worthy efforts to belittle the London County Council and who never lost an opportunity of showing his interest in their zealous though perhaps not always wise efforts to raise the metropolis from the lethargy which existed among its citizens in the days of the old Metropolitan Board of Works. In his interesting speech on Saturday he said that he and the Queen were especially glad that this ceremony should be the first undertaken by them since their return from India. He continued: "Your reference to my beloved father's wish to discharge the important duty that has fallen to me to-day recalls his unfailing interest in the work of local government, and the earnest desire which he more than once expressed that the muncipal progress of London should receive the recognition to which the devoted labours of yourselves and your predecessors have entitled it." The position of London as the capital of the Empire, and in many aspects the centre of the world, finds expression in the noble Parliament House that faces us across the river, in the great Government offices that have gathered beside it, in the civic buildings of the ancient City, and in the mighty houses of commerce that fine our squares and streets. But we can point to few buildings that speak of the modern County of London, and to none that sufficiently exemplify its corporate unity and proclaim its pre-eminence in the sphere of local government. "When this County Hall has arisen on the banks of the river that has shaped London's destinies you will at last have provided a fitting centre and home for the far-reaching and varied energies demanded by the administration of London and so have removed a reproach which falls on no other capital city." Some of those present must have felt slightly uncomfortable when they heard the latter words, considering how bitterly the idea of providing the Metropolitan Parliament with a fitting centre and home "was opposed by them and by none more bitterly than the outgoing Chairman, who was knighted in connection with Saturday's ceremony."

MR. MACCALLUM SCOTT AND MR. LEWIS HARCOURT.

THE COLOUR BAR IN THE FAR EAST.

An amusing passage-at-arms between the redoubtable member for the Bridgeton division of Glasgow and the imperturbable Secretary of State for the Colonies which took place in the House of Commons the night before last is curiously enough not mentioned in the journal pre-eminent for the fulness and excellence of its Parliamentary reports and only briefly referred to in other papers. The subject was the vexed question, if it be a vexed question, of the exclusion of British subjects not of pure European descent on both sides from the civil and police services in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. One of Mr. Scott's thrusts was distinctly interesting. "May I ask if the right hon. gentleman has considered whether these regulations would exclude from the services of the Crown in the colonies of which he has charge certain of his colleagues on the Front Bench, who are as proud of their Asiatic descent as if they had been Plantagenets." The House roared and there were many cries of, name. Mr. Harcourt in no way disconcerted by the nasty allusion to the Plantagenets calmly replied:—"I should be sorry to exclude any of my colleagues from offices to which they might reasonably aspire." Later questions regarding the Royal Proclamation of 1858 giving certain guarantees to the people of the territories previously ruled by John Company were adroitly and exasperatingly evaded by Mr. Harcourt, whereupon Mr. Scott indignantly said: "Can the right hon. gentleman for my benefit and for the benefit of other hon. members of the House give a simple 'Yes' or 'No' to the question whether this proclamation did or did not apply to this Colony" (the Straits Settlements). "There are few things I would not do for my hon. friend except giving a plain 'Yes' or 'No' to an involved question "was the *insouciant* answer of the right hon. gentleman. But Mr. Scott was not to be suppressed. He immediately proceeded to put another long question particularly concerning British-born Chinese and British-born Malays in the Far East. Mr. Harcourt in the course of his reply observed:—"As I have already stated I should be ready to consider the questions of British-born Chinese or Malays being admitted to the Cadet Service if there were any chance of such candidates being successful in the competition and if there were a local demand for the concession." Was the right hon. gentleman aware, Mr. Scott wanted to know, that there are Chinese students who have passed very high and did he cast any reflection upon the capacity of Chinese students to pass examinations. Mr. Harcourt repudiated the idea of any reflection and as the reporters say the subject dropped. But we may be sure that Mr. Scott will again be on the war-path before long. Old stagers like Mr. Alpheus Cleophas Morton, almost the last survivor of a noble Victorian band must look upon Mr. MacCallum Scott as a decidedly promising pupil.

LABBY'S FORTUNE.

Mr. Labouchere though he died a very rich man did not "cut up" quite so well as was anticipated by those who were perhaps not aware of the considerable sum of money he dropped over a certain foreign enterprise. A common estimate of his fortune was a million at least. The amount is about half or to be exact £522,000 *gross*. Bombayites will be interested to learn that Mr. T. Hart Davies is one of the executors, the other being the Home Secretary, Mr. McKenna, and to each he has left £1,000. There are no legacies for any members of the *Truth* staff, but the bequests include a thousand pounds, duty free, to "my friend Sir George Henry Lewis, of Ely-place, Holborn, Solicitor," whose consent if he had survived Mr. Labouchere, would have been necessary according to the will for the appointment of every new trustee. Two nephews and a niece, children of his brother, Mr. Arthur Labouchere, each receive £10,000 and Mrs. Thirold, wife of another nephew, who is to write the biography, £5,000. The principal beneficiary his only child, Dora Marquess Rudini, is also residuary legatee. It was thought by some that the life of this remarkable man would have been written by Mr. Hart Davies who knew Mr. Labouchere perhaps better than any of his friends and who would have brought to the task exceptional literary gifts. Many would be glad to see him back in the House of Commons, where although he did not speak frequently, he exercised a great deal of influence in a quiet way and was constantly consulted by members who wished for sane guidance respecting Indian affairs.

VIVISECTION.

The final report of the Royal Commission on Vivisection has just appeared—nearly six years after the inquiry was entered upon and four years after the hearing of evidence ceased. With respect to inoculations and similar experiments said to be 95 per cent. of all experiments on animals in this country the Commissioners are of opinion that in the large majority of cases the "victims" do not appear to suffer pain. Adequately safeguarded by laws and faithfully administered experiments upon animals are held to be "morally justifiable" and should not be prohibited by legislation. But some extra safeguards for animals in pain after an experiment are proposed and the appointment of more inspectors is recommended. Special inspection for experiments under anæsthesia, which involve the use of 'curare,' is suggested. "Some of us," says the report, "would prefer that in the base both of experimentation and demonstration the further special protection given to horses, asses, and mules should be extended to dogs; some of us would exclude the use of dogs altogether. But if any alteration is made in the existing procedure the majority of us would agree that the special enactments now applicable to horses, asses and mules might be extended to dogs and also to cats and anthropoid apes." In the House of Commons the other night Sir Frederick Banbury took advantage of an opportunity to propose that dogs should be exempted, but Mr. McKenna declined to commit the Government one way or another on the ground that the report of the Royal Commission had only appeared that morning and eventually the House was counted out before Sir Frederick Banbury could call for a division. Dogs and Suffragettes may wait for a more convenient season.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The Parsi Colony in London are to celebrate *Navroz* by dining together at the Holborn Restaurant on 21 Cromwell Road for the 18th instant whem Mr. I. J. Sorabji will deliver an address on "Sanskrit Drama."

Much interest has been aroused by the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the methods of appointment to and promotion in the Civil, Diplomatic and Consular Services. According to the *Westminster Gazette* one important branch of the inquiry will be whether the present method of giving appointments to India works well, or whether the Indian Civil Service is not being prejudiced by the attractions of appointments in this country. I should have thought that there was no doubt that the I. C. S. is being prejudiced by the reason mentioned. The question is how the evil is to be remedied.

THE fire at Peshawar broke out again and raged during the whole of Wednesday night, the total damage caused exceeds two lakhs. The fire was again got under by the efforts of the troops and police.

THE King has approved the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the methods of appointment to and promotion in the Civil Service and other cognate matters. The Commission is constituted as follows:—The Lord MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., chairman, the Duke of Devonshire, the Bishop of Southwark, Sir Henry Primrose, K.C.B., Sir Kenneth Muir-Mackenzie, G.C.B., K.C., Sir Donald Macalister, K.C.B., Sir Guy Granet, Messrs Harold Baker, M.P., J.R. Clynes, M.P., S.J.G. Hoare, M.P., R D Holt, M P., P Snowden, M.P., A. A. Booth, Arthur Boutwood, P. E. Matheson, A. E. Shipley, Sc. D., and Graham Wallas, Miss Haldane, and Mrs Dean Streatfeild. The secretary to the Commission is Mrs. S. Armitage-Smith, of the Treasury.

THE BRITISH COAL CRISIS.

LEADERS ADVISING MEN TO GO TO WORK.

Mines Open Under Military Protection.

WAGE BILL PASSES HOUSE OF LORDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Addressing the members of Parliament, representing mining constituencies, Mr. Asquith dwelt upon the wisdom of Parliament in not fettering the discretion of the joint boards by imposing specific figures. He emphasised the Government's refusal to insert figures in the Act, and that action must be taken as an expression of Parliament. The figures put forward were unreasonable. He pointed out that the movement, so far as the large majority of the miners was concerned, was a disinterested one, but the interests of the community were daily increasingly strong. The country had shown an unexpected wealth of resource in meeting an unexampled crisis.

Reports from the districts indicate that the men will vote for an early resumption of work.

Four thousand troops are being held in readiness at Aldershot to leave at a moment's notice. Trains are waiting in the sidings. Ten thousand troops can be rapidly placed on the coal-fields.

The leaders of the Labour Party have issued an appeal to the strikers to refrain from disorder, where the men are resuming work, otherwise they will alienate public sympathy, and strenghten opposing interests.

The House of Lords has passed the remaining stages of the Coal-miners Bill, without amendment.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The miners at Chirk and Littleton were working quietly yesterday in the presence of troops. A number of collieries opened yesterday, when a few men offered to resume. Contrary to expectation, ten thousand Warwickshire miners did not resume work.

Attempts to send down a few men at Mexborough, Great Wyrley and Walsall resulted in some rioting and stoning of the police.

SYDNEY, MARCH 29.

The Premier, Mr. McGowan, has telegraphed authorising the Agent-General in London to spend a thousand pounds in providing fifty thousand meals for sufferers from the coal strike.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The miners' leaders are now in the districts, impressing on the men the importance of the concessions gained, and advising them to return a bare majority in the ballot, sufficient to end the struggle.

The Miners' Unions have disbursed £1,043,250 in strike pay. The balance of the securities remaining is nominally £950,900, most of it belonging to Durham, Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Nottingham. The funds of North Wales, Warwickshire, Cumberland, Somerset and Bristol are exhausted, and those of other districts are vanishing.

Strike in America Averted.

NEW BEDFORD (MASS.), MARCH 29,

The cotton manufacturers here have granted 10 per cent. advance in wages which was demanded by the operatives. The strike of 30,000 operatives is thus averted.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

On March 8 His Majesty's Government invited both sides to meet them jointly in conference, "without prejudice," with a view to the free discussion of the whole situation. The Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation thereupon reassembled the national conference, which met in London on the following Monday evening. After some discussion and recommendation of the Executive Committee that the invitation should be accepted was agreed to, on the understanding that the principle of the "minimum" wage would be excluded from the discussion. The owners also accepted. The round-table conference met at the Foreign Office on the following day. The proceedings were, in a sense, of a private character. The Prime Minister addressed the conference, and afterwards there was, in the words of the official statement, "a general discussion of the situation." In the course of this, it is understood there was a full and frank interchange of views between the two sides. On Wednesday the Prime Minister asked both sides to consider certain proposals which were communicated yesterday morning to the delegates and to the full body of coalowners. The nature of the proposals cannot be made public afterwards without a breach of confidence. There is an honourable understanding between the delegates, but it is believed that they will report the suggestion, to which the miners have agreed on Wednesday, that the matters in dispute should be discussed at district conferences. It is considered that if some measure of agreement could be arrived at, even tentatively, in the districts, as to the amounts of the "minimum" rates and the safeguards to be set up in the interests of the coalowners, the prospects of a general settlement, either voluntarily or by legislation, would be improved. The miners' executive, however, did not present their report upon the joint conference to the delegates when they reassembled at the Westminister Palace Hotel on Wednesday night. The delegates were simply informed that a statement would be made to them when they met again at 11 o'clock next morning, and the meeting was immediately adjourned until that time.

THE SCHEDULED RATES.

It is understood that the conference was engaged for some time discussing the question of the scheduled rates as they applied to the various districts. The coalowners have placed before Ministers their reasons for objecting to these figures, and the miners have explained the methods by which they have been arrived at and their reasons for urging them as the "minimum" rates which they desire to see established. The discussion has been greatly assisted by the more reasonable attitude recently adopted by the miners with regard to the schedule. They are prepared now to negotiate upon the figures, and, as they showed on Wednesday, to negotiate locally in districts. It may fairly be surmised that the deliberations of the conference were concerned, in part at any rate, with the resolution adopted earlier in the morning by the miners' delegates. The Prime Minister is understood to desire a settlement in districts as a preliminary to a general settlement. It is known that in the federated area, when negotiations were broken off last month, there was some prospect of an understanding being arrived at, with regard to the "minimum" rates at least. Now that the Durham and Northumberland coalowners are prepared to recognize the principle of the "minimum" wage it is thought that in these counties, as well as in the federated area, some arrangement might be reached if negotiations were resumed. There would remain, of course, the difficulty that in South Wales and Scotland, where the coalowners are still opposed to the principle of an individual "minimum" wage, a voluntary agreement upon details is unlikely.

(Continued on page 8.)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Bill Rejected in the House of Commons.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 29.

A piquant scene occurred in the House of Commons last night, when discussion took place on the Women's Franchise Bill, called the "Conciliation Bill," introduced by a private member.

Mr. Asquith, as an individual, strongly opposed the measure, while Sir Edward Grey replied to Mr. Asquith's arguments with equal vigour.

The Bill was rejected by 222 votes to 208.

The result which came as the surprise, was received with enthusiasm. The House of Commons passed the second reading of similar bills in July 1910 and May 1911 by large majorities.

Last night's minority, included Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Birrell, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Burns, Mr. Runciman, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lyttelton and Mr. Wyndham and the Labour members.

The majority included Mr. Asquith, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. [F. E. Smith, and forty-one Nationalists.

The action of the Nationalists was due to a desire to save the Government a week of Parliamentary time.

The militant Suffragists held a demonstration in the Albert Hall last night, those present including Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence who were released on bail yesterday for £7,000. A message was read from Miss Christabel Pankhurst defying the Government.

A record collection was made, the total being £10,500.

SECRET TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

Frederick Pethick Lawrence, 40, barrister-at-law, Emmeline Pethick Lawrence, 43, his wife, Emmeline Penkhurst, and Mabel Tuke, who refused to state their ages and occupations were charged on remand before Mr. Curtis Bennett at Bow-street on March 14th with having between November, 1911, and March 5, unlawfully conspired and agreed together commit damage and injury to property to an emount exceeding £5, and with having aided and abetted counselled and procured the commission of offences against the provisions of section 5 of the Malicious Injuries to Property Act, 1861.

Mr. Bodkin, opening the case, said that the evidence would show that from November until March last there had been one continuous conspiracy and incitement and instigation to commit acts of violence and damage to property. Incitement might be direct or indirect, and one of the effective and insidious forms of incitement was to lavish unstinted praise before an audience of excitable people upon those who had previously committed breaches of the law. In November last over 200 women were arrested, and almost as many arrests were made on March 1 and 4 last. That showed how the policy of praising the misdeeds of others was regarded by the people who belonged to this association.

The society had its own telegraphic code. Counsel gave the following examples from the code:—Fox: Are you prepared for arrest? Foxes: How many are prepared for arrest? Goose: Don't get arrested unless success depends upon it. One telegram of eight code words, which was seized by the police, had been deciphered as follows:—"Will you go to protest Asquith's public meeting to-morrow evening? but don't get arrested unless success depends upon it. Write back to Christabel Pankhurst, Clement's Inn." Meetings which were to be addressed by Cabinet Ministers were all noted, and there was evidence of attempts made to obtain admission tickets for those meetings for the purpose of harassing and annoying the speakers. The code word for Cabinet was "trees," and individual members of the Cabinet were designated by the names of various trees, and also by the names of the commonest weeds. (Laughter.) One was "thistle,' another "rose," another "violets," and so on. Members of this Union also had coded names, and so had the House of Commons and Whitehall, but he did not find Cannon-row and Bow-street among the number.

When a great number of people were arrested for violent acts of disorder Mr. Pethick Lawrence at once appeared with typed lists of names, checking off those who had been arrested and charged and signing scores and scores of bail bonds. That was not out of ordinsry philanthropy but in pursuance of a plan. At the offices of this Union the police found a document headed "Final Instructions to Member of Demonstration November 21 1911," in the course of which it was stated:—"In the event of arrest you will be taken to Cannon-row or another police station and charged when it is advisable to make no statement as anything said to the police may be used in evidence next day. After an interval you will be boiled out until the following morning when you will be ordered to appear at Bow-street or any other police court named on your charge-sheet. Bring with you next morning a hand-bag containing night things a change of clothing brush and comb and Co. Also don't forget to come with food sufficient to provide you for the day [as the proceeding may be lengthy. You need not worry as everything has been foreseen.

The defendants were again remanded without bail Mrs Pankhurst was refused permission to see her co-defendants before she returned to Holloway.

INCITEMENT TO MUTINY.

Mr. Tom Mann Gives Written Undertaking.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Mr. Tom Mann has been remanded, bail being allowed. The magistrate obtained a written guarantee that he would not repeat statements inciting soldiers to mutiny.

[At Stratford Police Court on March 9, Benjamin Edward Buck, forty-two, printer, Guy Bowman forty, journalist, and Charles Ernest Buck, all of Walthamstow, were charged on a warrant with endeavouring to incite persons serving in the forces of the King to commit treitorous and mutinous practices by the publication of the "Syndicalist." Mr. Bodkin appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions. The accused were remanded. The following are passages from the publication complained of:—"Brothers! Law and order means the dominance of the capitalist cut-throat and his watch-dogs; the dominance of the sweater and the fat-bellied idle rich. Law and order is the instrument of our oppression." "Let us show our masters that we are fired with the spirit of revolt. Let us make it clear to them that if ever again they put a weapon in our hands, be it a police staff, a rifle, or any other instrument of destruction we shall know how to use it." "Courage Brothers! Let's keep our memories fresh. Don't let us forget Mitchelstown, Featherstone, Belfast, Grimsby, Hull, Llanelly, Liverpool. Let us remember that we have no country to defend, but that we have a world to win. An this world cannot be wrested from the dominance of capitalism and it mechinery of force—the Army, Navy, police, &c.—except by the counter-force of the Revolution, the General Strike and Insurrection."]

WALFISCH BAY.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

At question time in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said he was not aware that there were any grounds for contemplating the cession of Walfisch Bay.

PERSIAN FINANCE.

Large Advances from Britain and Russia.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, MARCH 28.

In view of Persia's satisfactory reply to the Anglo-Russian note of February 20th, Britain and Russia have each advanced Persia one hundred thousand pounds.

MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

A meeting of the representatives of the Calcutta Hindu and Mahomedan communities was held at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon to consider the present situation in Persia and to make a joint appeal to Great Britain asking her interference in the matter for the preservation of the integrity of Persia.

Dr. Rash Behari Ghose was voted to the chair. He said that the present situation in Persia was very grave and they had their heartfelt sympathy for her. He prayed that Persia, renovated and regenerated, would again bewitch the world with her arts and literature which were a solace to generations of cultured men not only among the Mahomedans but also among Hindus and Christians.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee moved a resolution expressing the hope that the integrity and independence of Persia be maintained and that constitutional government being established there, Persia be given a fair opportunity to develop her resources and promote the welfare of the country. The resolution was duly seconded, supported and carried.

The meeting adopted another resolution appealing to His Majesty's Government to use its influence with Persia and pursuade her to withdraw all causes of irritation. Several leading Hindus and Mahomedans took part in the proceedings.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

Bushire, March 11 (Reuter).—Consequent on the recent captures by British warships of consignments of arms destined for the Persian coast, tribesmen from the Hinterland are reported to be marching on Lingah with the object of making reprisals on the British Consulate there. One hundred and fifty men of the 7th Rajpoots are consequently being sent thither from Jask and Chahbs to be landed, if necessary, for the protection of the Consulate and the European residents.

A Parliamentary Paper (Cd. 6077) was issued on March 8 containing the text of the Joints Note presented to Persia on Sept. 11, 1907, by the British and Russian Governments in explanation of Persian clauses of the Anglo-Russian Agreement concluded in that year.

The first and second paragraphs of the Note are devoted to a rehearsal of the reasons which inspired the Persian clauses of the Agreement and to a summary of their provisions. The third and concluding paragraph contains the following declaration.—In signing that arrangement the two States have not for a moment lost sight of the fundamental principle of absolute respect of the integrity and independence of Persia. The arrangement has no other object than that of avoiding any cause of misunderstanding between the contracting parties on the gound of Persain affairs. The Government of the Shah will convince itself that the agreement arrived at between Russia and Great Britain can but contribute in the most efficacious manner to the security of the prosperity and the ultimate development of Persia.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—A telegram from Khoi says that the Christians of Urmia have drawn up, a petition to the Emperor and the Imperial Duma requesting them to make representation to the Parliaments of Great Britain, France, and the United States with a view to obtaining permission for the Russian troops to be stationed in the district of Urmia as long as possible.

At a meeting of the Central Asian Society on March 13, with Lord Ronaldshay, M.P., in the chair, Mr. B. W. Stainton, who has lived in Persia for more than thirty years as a superintendent of traffic, Indo-European Telegraphs, read a paper on "The Educational Position in Persia." He said that there were now some 180 schools of various denominations in Persia under European supervision, with an aggregate of 10,000 pupils of both sexes. A strong desire for education had been created by the political changes of the last few years. To work the new Constitution men fitted by intellectual training and of sound moral character were needed, and now was the time to lay well and truly the foundations of the great educational advance which the coming years would demand. The teaching given in the native schools, the madrassas and the maktabs, had little or no good effect on the character, and exercised no influence to counteract the prevailing low moral tone. The Western education now imparted was chiefly through the medium of English, and there was every prospect of a large demand for well-educated alumni of the modern school when they had proved their value and efficiency.

In the House of Common on March 11. Mr. Booth for Mr. Barton asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that there had been an outbreak of disorder at Kermanshah Persia, and that rebellious tribes had invaded the town plundered and set fire to warehouses, and caused further loss to Manchester merchants, and what steps he was taking in the matter.

Mr. Acland: The Persian Government have informed his Majesty's Minister at Teheran that Salared-Dowleh brother of the ex-Shah, has entered Kermanshah and looted the bazaars. A message has been sent to him by his Majesty's Minister and his Russian colleague strongly recommending him to leave Persia on certain conditions offered by the Persian Government.

BENGAL MOSLEMS.

League's Representation to India Office.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Addressing the India Office, the All-India Moslem League lays stress on the need for continuing the remedy applied before 1905 with regard to the neglect of Eastern Bengal instead of allowing a gradual reversion thereto. Under new arrangements, it says the annual stay of the Governor at Dacca should be regulated and defined by custom rather than left to casual choice.

The League urges that in the educational allotment and in composition of the legislature and local self-governing bodies, also in State and patronage appointments, Moslems should share proportionately to the numerical ratio of the population. The suggestions, continues the address, are not made in a spirit of ungenerous rivalry, but as the trend of Imperial policy is towards provincial autonomy with gradual reduction of the British element in the services, it is essential to have the proportion of the Mussulmans' share placed upon a firm and acknowledged basis rather than leave the principle for settlement to the future at the risk constant of friction and strife.

THE DURBAR CROWN.

Why it is to be Kept in London?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Replying to Mr. Maccullum Scott, Mr. Montagu said that the decision to keep the Durbar crown in England with the regalia in the Tower, had been taken after full consideration and consultation with the Government of India. One of the most important considerations leading to the decision was the constitutional objection to any course, which might be construed as providing a separate regalia for India, and so derogate from the accepted fact that the King of England is crowned Emperor of India, when he is crowned in Westminster Abbey.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

List of Principal Annual Awards.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The Royal Geographical Society's awards are as follows:—

Founder's medal to Dr. Charles Montagu Doughty.

Patron's medal to Mr. Douglas Carruthers, a traveller in Mougolia, Turkestan and Ruwenzori.

The Victoria Research Medal to Sir George Darwin.

The Murchison Bequest to Captain Macfie for the Uganda topographical survey.

The Gill Memorial to Captain Bailey for travels on the Brahmaputra and in the Yangtse Valley.

The Backe Bequest to Sir William Wallace, Administrator of Rhodesia.

The Cuthbert Peek grant to Mr. Cecil Clementi, of Hongkong.

[Sir George Darwin, the second son of the late Charles Darwin, has been Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge since 1883.

Dr. Charles Montagu Doughty is an honorary fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, and an honorary Doctor of Letters of Oxford. He is a well-known Arabian traveller and has published works on his research in the Arabian Desert.]

GRAND NATIONAL.

Jerry M. Wins by Six Lengths.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The result of the Grand National was as follows:—

Jerry M.	1
Bloodstone	2
Axle Pin	3

Twenty-four started. Won by six lengths, four lengths between the second and third.

Betting.—4 to 1 against Jerry M., 40 to 1 Bloodstone, 20 to 1 Axle Pin. Place betting was 5 to 4 against Jerry M., and on others proportionate to prices for win.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The starters in the Grand National, with jockeys, were as follows:—

Jerry M.	Piggott.
Rathanally	Chadwick.
Jenkinstown	Payne.
Rory O'More	Mason.
Caubeen	Newy.
Bloodstone	F. Lyall.
Mount Prospect's Fortune	Kelly.
Glenside	Ussher.
Carsey	Drake.
Bullyhackle	I. Morgan.
Kilkeel	Trudgill.
Fetlar's Pride	G. Lyall.
Sir Halbert	Smith.
Regent	T. Morgan.
Bridgefourth	Poole.
Covert Coat	Walsh.
Axle-pin	Anthony.
Whitelegs II	Farrell.
Great Cross	Lawn.
Precentor II	H. Aylin.
Foolhardy	Owner.
Gold Seal II	Finn.
Glenfinder	Foran.
Sans Peur	Kay.

A NEW ZEALAND STRIKE.

WELLINGTON, MARCH 29.

The Tramways Union has been fined £100 for a breach of the Arbitration Act in instigating the recent strike.

PREMIER OF NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON, MARCH 28.

Sir Joseph Ward has resigned, and Mr. Mackenzie has assumed the Premiership.

MARINE COURT AT RANGOON.

Enquiry into the Sinking of a Launch.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 29.

The District Magistrate of Rangoon to-day opened an enquiry into the circumstances which led to the sinking of the Irrawady Flotilla Company's launch "Chinhoa" on February 19th in Tantabin Creek whereby ninety to one hundred passengers were drowned.

Captain Gardner, Assistant Port Officer, deposed to visiting the spot with Captains Carey and Keenan of the Irrawady Flotilla Co. after the "Chinhoa" sank. There was 48 feet of water and whirlpool, but not sufficient to cause the vessel to sink.

Q. Hull, R. I. M., Assistant Marine Superintendent Engineer, deposed to having surveyed the "Chinhoa" in November and December last and she could carry 201 passengers without cargo.

Ashruf Ally, a serang, of the "Chinhoa," gave evidence to frequent rolling of the vessel. He ported the helm when he found her rolling. She heeled to the port and all passengers ran to the port side in fear and she sank. He could give no reason for sinking. The tide had nothing to do with it. The vessel carried more cargo and more passengers than on previous voyages. Wind velocity had nothing to do with the sinking.

Captain Carey, Marine Superintendent, Irrawady Flotilla Company, in the course of his evidence, stated there was no question as to the "Chinhoa's" safety. He attributed the sinking to the rush of passengers to the port side.

The hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Reception by the Patiala State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATIALA, MARCH 29.

This morning Their Excellencies' special train arrived at Patiala station at 10. a.m. Their Excellencies were met at the station by H. H. The Maharajah of Patiala who was accompanied by Mr. Aitkins, the Political Agent, Phulkian States, and the Principal officers of the State. The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge were introduced to such civil and military officers who were present at the station to meet them and included the Kour Sir Ranbir Singh, K.C.I.E., the Hon'ble Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan, General Sir Rollo Grimston, Major Molyneux, Major Douglas, and Mrs. Aitkins. The Viceroy inspected the guard-of-honour with band and colours of the Patiala Imperial Service Infantry, which was drawn up on the platform,

A carriage procession was then formed. The first carriage contained H. E. the Viceroy, H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala, Mr. Aitkins and Colonel Maxwell, V. C., Military Secretary. The second carriage,—H. E. Lady Hardinge, the Kour Sahib of Patiala, Captain Forester and Captain Muir. Third carriage,—Miss Sandford, Sir Henry McMahon, G. C. V. O., Foreign Secretary, the Hon'ble Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Major Fraser. Fourth carriage,—Mr. Aitkins, Sir James DuBoulay, Private Secretary; Lieutenant-Colonel O'Kinealy and the Agency Surgeon.

The escort was composed of a squadron of the Patiala Imperial Service Cavalry and the road from the station to the Baradari Palace was lined by the Patiala State Troops, while another guard-of-honour was drawn up outside the Palace.

At 10-45 the Kour Sahib of Patiala and three of the principal Sirdars arrived at the Viceregal residence and performed the ceremony of "Mizaj Pursi" and were received by the Foreign Secretary and the Military Secretary to the Viceroy. An hour later H. H. the Maharajah and his suite arrived at the Baradari Palace to pay a visit to the Viceroy and were received with the usual formalities. He presented a "Nazar" of 101 golden mohurs which the Viceroy touched and remitted and after a short conversation His Highness's uncle and attendants were each presented in turn to the Viceroy and made the usual offerings of a gold mohur, At the close of the interview attar and pan were given by the Viceroy to the Maharajah and by the Foreign Secretary to his suite. A guard-of-honour was drawn up outside the palace and a salute of 17 guns was fired by the state artillery on His Highness's arrival and departure. Soon afternoon the Viceroy returned the Maharaja's visit. He was met at the steps of the palace in the fort by His Highness and conducted into the beautiful reception hall where all the principal Sirdars of the State were assembled. The usual formalities having been carried through His Excellency and suite returned to the Baradari Palace escorted by the Patiala Imperial Service Cavalry and under a salute of 31 guns.

PATIALA DURBAR.

Maharaja Announces Many New Boons.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 27.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala at a Durbar held yesterday to commemorate the bestowal of the order of G.C.I.E. on him at Delhi announced following boons:—One and a half lakhs of rupees for the improvement of towns, fifty thousand rupees for model sanitary villages, thirty thousand rupees for female education, twenty thousand rupees for primary education ten thousaud rupees recurring grant for primary education, the raising of the Motindra College to the M. A. standard and improvement in the grades of the professors; the building of a town hall and a library, the opening of three new grain markets, besides opening of a number of schools, including one for music, and restorations of confiscated property.

CHOLERA AT CALCUTTA.

Pilgrims Found Dying on Railway Station.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

Cholera has broken out among the pilgrims at Kalighat. A large number of villagers came down from Eastern Bengal last week—and under the impression that the Chooramoni Joga would take place last Monday and on reaching Kalighat they found the festival would not take place till Monday next. Some of them returned to their homes, but others stayed on and on Wednesday cholera broke out in the huts where they were staying. The pilgrims started off, some taking the infection with them, others suffering from the disease, and yesterday two were found in a dying condition on the Sealdah station platform. They were removed to the Campbell Hospital and died within twenty minutes. Several deaths are also reported in the huts at Kalighat.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

The Calcutta Police arrested Prince Beroz Sha of the Mysore family on a charge of forgery and cheating. Sometime ago Messrs. Cape, Copper and Co. of Singhbhoom issued a cheque in favour of Messrs. Chatterji and Co. of Calcutta which, however, never reached the addressee. It was alleged that the accused deposited this cheque signing the name of Messrs. Chatterji and Co. and opened an account with the Hindustan Bank and subsequently withdrew three hundred rupees. Another charge of forgery of a similar nature is also pending against the prince.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 29.

The *Pioneer* hears that Lieutenant-Colonel Drury has been appointed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Behar and Orissa and Colonel Neil Campbell to a similar post in Assam. Lieut. Col. Calvert will become Principal of the Medical College in Calcutta in succession to Lieut.-Col. Drury and Lieut.-Col. Deare, Civil Surgeon, Darjeeling, will take up the appointment of Professor of Therapeutics at the Medical College.

The fifteen thousand rupees required locally for the Karachi Young Men's Christian Association building fund scheme have been fully secured.

LORD CARMICHAEL.

Madras Press Comment on his Departure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 29.

The *Madras Times* this morning, referring to the departure of Lord Carmichael who leaves for Calcutta this afternoon with Lady Carmichael, says:—"His Excellency goes from here with the best good wishes of the Southern Presidency. Madras, though generally neglected by the Government of India, is giving her a promising ruler. To relieve their anxiety over Bengal and the position in that Presidency it has been said it wants a ruler of Lord Carmichael's type, sedate, steady, sympathetic and unflinching in carrying through what he considers is his duty. That he will make a good and successful ruler his past credentials indicate: that he will work hard to know and to appreciate, his Madras career, short though it has been, shows and that he will prove a balm to troubled Bengal, if properly supported by the different communities in that Province, may be inferred from the Scottish acuteness that forms so predominating a factor in his intellectual temperament. His Excellency has all the elements of a great and talented Governor in him and he should prove a success even in Bengal if he be only fortunate enough to secure the confidence and co-operation as much of the officials as of the general public."

The *Hindu* says:—"His Excellency Lord Carmichael lays down his office of Governor of Madras in order to take up the functions of the first Governor of Bengal and the hearty blessings of the people of this Presidency of all classes and creeds will be with him in the arduous task which lies before him."

The *Indian Patriot* says:—"Lord Carmichael will bid farewell to Madras after having been Governor of this Presidency for nearly five months instead of five years, and he will be leaving us amidst the regrets of all classes of people, but with their best wishes for his success in Bengal. While we must regret that we are losing a Governor so fit to raise us higher, we are glad that we are making a gift of him to our Bengali countrymen who certainly need more urgently than ourselves a just, sympathetic and progressive ruler like Lord Carmichael."

REMARKABLE ENQUIRY.

The *Madras Mail* writes,—"During a tenure of office so brief as Lord Carmichael's in Madras it is not to be expected that a Governor can have accomplished much definite work, but it would be very unjust to suppose that His Excellency's stay here has been simply an interval between his arrival in this country and his assumption of the position to which he has been called as the result of the Coronation reforms. He has crowded into the short period of five months a remarkable amount of enquiry and inspection, and we have no doubt that the thought he has devoted to many minor and local questions has had and will have beneficial effects. Apart from this, we have reason to believe that one of the consequences of his Governorship of Madras will be some increase in the attention, the inadequate attention, which the affairs of this Presidency receive from the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The most striking aspect of His Excellency's Governorship has been personal. His popularity with the Indians in this Presidency has been as unprecedented as that of H. E. Lady Carmichael with the Indian ladies as testified in a recent address.

"Those who know Lord Carmichael are aware that his accessibility does not mean readiness to accept advice indiscriminately, any more than his reticence and caution mean that he has not the capacity for forming independent opinions and of holding to them firmly. It is not our business to pry into the confidential deliberations of the Government and to estimate the share of individuals in corporate decisions, but we have certainly received the impression that however much, and rightly Lord Carmichael may have deferred to the expert knowledge of his colleagues he has been a real and strong factor in the decision of matters that have come before the Government during the last few months. In Bengal, Lord Carmichael will find a situation that requires a good deal of tact and care in its treatment. At such a time there could not be a better Government for Bengal than Lord Carmichael. His caution and reticence ought to be of value at a time when the first need of the province is a return to quiet. Lord Carmichael's experience in holding two governorships in India will be singular, and we shall observe events in Bengal with interest to see if in any way His Excellency introduces there the considerably different methods of the Madras administration. But it is not only for that reason that we and others here will watch the progress of Bengal under Lord Carmichael with interest, but His Excellency's personal success must always be of interest to those who have known him in Madras."

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Madras welcomed Lord and Lady Carmichael on the 1st of November last and this afternoon Their Excellencies bade good-bye to the Presidency and its people relinquishing the Governorship to assume similar office in Calcutta. There was a large assembly at 3-30 p. m. at the Banqueting Hall of the civil and military officers, and non-official gentlemen to say good-bye. The following farewell address was presented on behalf of the Municipal Corporation:—

"We, the Commissioners of the Corporation of Madras, on our own behalf and on behalf of the ratepayers of this city beg leave to bid farewell to Your Excellency on your departure from our midst. We venture to express our opinion that the circumstances which have at so very early a date put an end to Your Excellency's tenure of office in this Presidency have constituted great misfortune for this city and for the Presidency in general. We beg to tender to Your Excellency our heartfelt thanks for the lively and sympathetic interest which your Excellency has, from the very beginning of Your Excellency's tenure of office, evinced for everything which concerns the welfare and happiness of the inhabitants of this city. We, have, during Your Excellency's tenure of office received generous assistance both from the Imperial and Provincial Government towards the execution of those very important works connected with the drainage and water-supply or this great city to which we alluded when in November 1914 we had the pleasure of presenting Your Excellency with addresses of welcome. For this assistance we tender to Your Excellency and to the Government the grateful thanks of ratepayers of this city, In bindding Your Excellency farewell, we beg to associate with your name that of Lady Carmichael and we assure you that when you leave this Presidency Your Excellency and Lady Carmichael will take with you the most loyal an heartfelt good wishes of the people of this city."

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Governor replying to the address of the Corporation thanked them on behalf of himself and Lady Carmichael for the touching address of farewell. He was glad to know that the Corporation appreciated what little his Government had been able to do in the matter of water and drainage works. His Excellency was grateful to them for the opportunity offered him of inspecting these works and was glad to find that they were doing best to push on these great works. His regime in Madras had been of brief duration and he was glad that first impression he formed of India and its people was in that Presidency and that he was going to Bengal with such an impression he had formed in Madras. First impressions were always lasting and he felt that his short sojourn in the presidency and his knowledge of its people would never be forgotten. His Excellency bore testimony to the excellent work done by members of the Civil Service in the administration of the Presidency and he appealed to the Indian people to co-operate and help members of that Service in their work. His Excellency concluded by once again tendering thanks for the very touching farewell address.

Their Excellencies then walked round the Banquetting Hall which was thronged as it had never been before and shook hands with nearly every one present, a task which occupied considerable time. As Their Excellencies drove off from the hall escorted by the entire body guard in their picturesque full dress Mr. A. F. Lawson, Sheriff of Madras, called for three cheers which were enthusiastically given. Among the military who lined the route the Boy Scouts of Madras took prominent part.

A guard of honour was drawn up at the Banqueting Hall and another at the harbour. Their Excellencies drove along Mount Road, China Bazar Road, and Beach Road, the route was lined with troops and volunteers. Crowds witnessed the departure and the party embarked on R. I. M. S. "Dufferin" amidst cheers. The vessel weighed anchor at sunset.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael dines at the Bengal Club on Wednesday next.

NEW PROVINCE OF BEHAR.

Arrival of Lieut.-Governor at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

Sir Charles Bayley, the Lieutenant Governor elect of Behar and Orissa, arrived in Calcutta this afternoon on his way to take over charge of the new province. He will stay at Belvedere for a day or so prior to going on to Ranchi.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

Redisposal of the Bengal Fund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Bengal King Edward Memorial Fund was held at Belvedere yesterday evening to decide upon the disposal of funds in view of the altered circumstances caused by the administrative changes. His Honour Sir William Duke presided and explained that owing to the split up of the province, the separation of Behar and the addition of Eastern Bengal it had become somewhat difficult to carry out the decision of the committee to apply the balance of the funds, after providing for the statue, to medical education and research work. It had, therefore, been decided to bring forward the following resolution:—

"That it be left to the determination of the Governments of Bengal and of Behar and Orissa to decide how, in the altered circumstances, effect can best be given to the following resolution carried by the General Committee on 29th November, 1910, 'that after provision has been made for the statue of his late Majesty the balance of the funds available be formed into a King Edward Memorial Fund and applied in the establishment and aid of medical education, hospitals, convalescent homes or sanatoria, medical research or other work of medical relief in Bengal; and that the administration of the fund be vested in a council to be appointed from time to time by the Local Government.'"

The resolution was moved by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, seconded by the Maharaja of Burdwan, and carried. A replica of the statue showing the late King Edward on horseback, was on the table. It is to be placed in the Victoria Memorial grounds and will stand on an arch.

SIR JOHN HEWETT.

Last Meeting of U. P. Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 29.

At a meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council to-day most of the non-official members congratulated the Government on the prosperity budget, though not forgetting to point out various directions in which money might be spent. All speakers referred with gratitude to Sir John Hewett's sympathetic administration and special allusion was made to the obligation under which he had laid the land-owning classes. The Hon'ble Mr. Gunga Pershad Varma dilated upon the badly lighted condition of the large cities in the United Provinces and urged the necessity of a Government loan for the Lucknow electric scheme.

The Hon'ble Mr. Straight defended an attack on the honesty of police officers by one of the speakers. After other official replies the debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

FIRE IN MEDOWS STREET.

What might have proved a most disastrous fire occurred last night in the shop of the Oriental Cigar Company, situated on the ground floor of a house belonging to Miss Hamabai Framji Petit, which is next door to Messrs. A. Hollis and Company, gun-makers and ammunition manufacturers in Meadows Street.

It appeared that the Proprietor, Mr. Framroz Bhicaji Pauri, closed his shop at 8 p. m. last night. About five or ten minutes later a Irani next door in the same building noticed smoke coming from the shop. He immediately raised an alarm and the door was broken open. The Port Fire Brigade under Mr. Nute arrived on the scene and the fire was brought within control in a very short time.

The damage by fire is estimated at about Rs. 2,500. The goods in the shop have been insured for Rs. 5,000 each in the Prussian Insurance Company and the Salamanda Insurance Company.

The cause of the fire is not known.

The ex-Shah of Persia, after landing at Baku on his departure from Persia, had arrived at Odessa in mail week.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, March 15.

The King laid the foundation-stone of the new London County Hall on Saturday. Their Majesties with the Prince, visited the Polytechnic in Regent-street on Monday evening.

As a result of round table conferences instituted by the Government the miners now intimate their readiness to negotiate with the coalowners in the various districts. The joint conference of miners, owners, and Ministers is now considering proposals which the Prime Minister has made.

The House of Lords on Wednesday carried a motion for an address to the King to remove Mr. Fitzgibbon, M.P., from his office as a member of the Irish Congested Districts Board.

The House of Commons during the week has discussed the Civil Services Vote on Account, the Education Acts (Single School Areas) Amendment Bill, and the London Police Rate Bill. Mr. Balfour, had a hearty reception when he returned to the House yesterday evening.

The Prime Minister stated on Monday that the Home Rule Bill would be introduced on the Tuesday or Wednesday after Easter.

The Navy Estimates show a reduction of £307,100. Four large armoured ships, eight light armoured cruisers, 20 destroyers with a proportion of subsidiary craft, are provided for, an increase of 2,000 in personnel.

The King has granted the members of the Royal Aero Club permission to fly on their aeroplanes airships, and balloons a burgee bearing a representation of his Majesty and surmounted by a Royal Crown.

An anonymous donor has offered £100,000 towards the acquisition of the site north of the British Museum for the new headquarters of London university.

The trails of the window breakers at the London Sessions commenced on Wednesday, when sentences of four and six months' imprisonment were passed. Hard labour has been imposed in 76 of the cases tried in the Police Courts.

Submarine A 3, which was lost off the Isle of Wight, was raised on Monday.

Captain C. S. C. Swinton, who was this week elected Chairman of the London County Council has been appointed chairman of a committee to proceed to India to assist in planning the new Capital.

The will of Mr. Labouchere has been proved his estate being valued at £522,306.

The deaths announced during the week include those of Dr. Tristram, Mr. W. Keswick, M. P., and Mr. Arthur Sassoon.

The final report of the Royal Commission on Vivisection, which was issued on Tuesday, in short, justifies the supporters of vivisection.

Sir Edward Elgar's masque "The Crown of India" was produced at the Coliseum on Monday.

The Charity Commissioners report that the new endowments settled under permanent trusts for investment in 1911 amounted to £1,095,590.

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday Frederick Henry Seddon was found guilty and his wife not guilty of the murder of Miss Eliza Barrow, a lady of independent means by the administration of arsenic.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The resignation of Count Khuen Hedervary and his Cabinet was accepted last week. An agitation for the reinstatement of the Government is in progress. The newspapers which support Count Khuen Hedervary urge that Dr. de Lukacs cannot be thought of as Premier, since his advocacy of universal suffrage has brought him into conflict with the whole aristocracy and gentry, with the House of Magnates, and particularly with Counts Andrassy and Appocyi and M. Kossuth. This is where the shoe pinches. The threatened "crisis of the Dual system" is evidently meant to frighten the Crown into abandoning the idea of suffrage reform, which, if realized, might enfeeble the present Magyar oligarchy.

The War Office has been mobilized and a former War Minister roused from his pensioned rest to combat statements and insinuations made in Hungary against the present War Minister, General von Auffenberg. Of these statements the worst appeared in the Pester Lloyd a semi-official organ of the Hungarian Government. It declared that in 1905 General von Auffenberg, then commander of a brigade at Gyor, in Hungary, drew up and sent to the War Office a memorandum showing how the troops of the joint army could be marshalled into Hungary and used to "pacify" the Magyars, than in conflict with the Crown. General von Auffenberg and General Baron von Pitreich, who was War Minister in 1905, solemnly and officially declare that there is no particle of truth in the story.

CRETE.

A long discussion in the Cretan Assembly ended on Tuesday in a victory for the extremists. The Assembly voted definitely for sending Deputies to Athens. Afterwards a vote was submitted, and approved by the majority, for the abolition of the present Government, which had lately been designated "insurrectionary." The subordinate authorities were not abolished. A Constituent Assembly, composed of 45 members, was formed to carry out ordinary Government administration. Meanwhile the Assembly has ordered the closing of the Government Offices, which are now guarded by "Gendarmerie."

FRANCE.

The boxing match between the French and English welter-weights Belly and Evernden at the Elisee Montmartre has, unfortunately, resulted in the death of Belli. The contest took place last Friday evening and the Englishman was almost knocked out in the sixth round through over-confidence. On recovering he boxed more prudently, and by the 13th round had his opponent at his mercy. During his round Evernden swung his right and left on to Belli's face, and sent him to the boards heavily. All efforts to restore consciousness proved unavailing, and Belli was removed to the Lariboisiere Hospital, where he died on Saturday morning. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Evernden who was taken into custody in the evening and subsequently released on bail. M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, is credited with the intention of suspending all licences for organizing boxing contests until the regulations under which these exhibitions are held have been revised.

President Fallieres attended at Vincennes on Sunday afternoon a revived "spring parade" of part of the Paris garrison. The loud cheers of the vast crowd which the fine weather had tempted to visit Vincennes Racecourse vouched for the success of this interesting experiment. Not the least noteworthy feature of the day was the fact that the troops marched to Vincennes through the principal streets of the city with bands playing and colours flying. In recent years there has been a tendency to hurry marching regiments in more or less apologetic fashion through back streets so their destination for fear of exciting the ire of the antimilitarists. Sunday's experience proved that the Paris population is at heart only too eager to welcome troops in its midst, and even to the casual onlooker it is evident that this proceeding puts the men on their mettle and encourages them in their work.

GERMANY.

The "Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung," which published a few short three weeks ago a long story of an attempt of Lieutenant Brandon to escape from the fortress of Wesel, now says that the story came from the brother of a soldier at the fortress, and that the man, after stubbornly maintaining the truth of his assertions, has now written a letter confessing that the whole story was a pure invention.

The Emperor has paid visits to Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven and Bremen. At Cuxhaven he witnessed war practice by the coast fortresses, the results of which are said to have been exceedingly satisfactory. The hits at very long range averaged 75 per cent.

MEXICO.

The situation has become somewhat clearer and confidence is returning. Mexicans of the better class seem to be desirous of supporting the Government with the view of establishing peace. It is recognized that if the prevailing conditions of anarchy continue the country may suffer for many years.

President Taft has given further evidence of his determination to render every proper assistance to the Mexican Government and to avoid intervention by urging the Foreign Affairs Committee of Congress to enact legislation authorizing him to prohibit by proclamation the shipment of munitions of war to any American country in which they would promote violence. Senator Root introduced, and the Senate passed, a joint resolution to this effect immediately the Senate met on Wednesday, and the prompt passage of the measure by the House is expected.

PERSIA.

Mohammed Ali embarked on Monday for Petrovsk on the West coast of the Caspian, and will proceed thence to Odessa to rejoin his family. He will leave Russia shortly to settle abroad. The Ex-Shah's army is being paid off out of the annuity of 75,000 tomans (about £12,500) provided by the Teheran Government.

English advices to Teheran which have been delayed by the interruption of communications depict a most serious condition of affairs at Kirmanshah. Since February 15 the banks and business houses had been closed; Salar-ed-Dowleh was hanging all the "mujaheddin," "the executions being conducted" in a brutal manner; the Imperial Bank was struck by a shell on February 22, and the town was looted. The despatch concludes:—"Trouble expected shortly;" apparently Kirmanshah does not lose its head over trifles!

RUSSIA.

The third consecutive Budget without a deficit was presented to the Duma on Tuesday. The surplus amounts to £23,200,000.

SPAIN.

Last autumn M. Sapens, former Mayor of Montauban, in Haute Garonne, died in a lunatic asylum, leaving a will bequeathing his entire fortune, amounting to some £120,000 to the King of Spain. The will, which was written on a loose piece of paper, on which were sketched some armorial bearings, declared that M. Sapene left the whole of his fortune together with his titles of nobility, to the King of Spain. The deceased's relatives are contesting the will. It was at first believed that King Alfonso would refuse the legacy, but it is now announced that his Majesty has instructed his solicitor to obtain an inventory of the property and to take the other necessary legal steps.

TURKEY.

M. Tcharykoff, the Russian Ambassador to the Porte, has been recalled. The intimation was received in Constantinople with a mixture of incredulity and concern, which has not been altogether allayed by assurances that the policy of Russia will undergo no change. Commenting on the announcement the Vienna correspondent of "The Times" observes that no surprise need be felt if the further course of events in the Near East should reveal a concordance of views and sentiments, if not indeed of action, between Russia and Italy.

The St. Petersburg newspapers agree that M. Tcharykoff was an successful Ambassador, but entirely disapprove of the manner of his recall. Their opinion coincides with the views prevailing in diplomatic circles. M. Sazonoff, the Foreign Minister, throughout deprecated M. Tcharykoff's attitude, and suggested his transfer to another post, but the humiliation inflicted on the Ambassador is unwelcome to the Foreign Office. It is surmised that M. Tcharykoff precipitated his fall by outspoken opposition to the mediation proposals which will be collectively made at Constantinople as soon as Italy has formulated her reply.

The Turkish counter-proposals with reference to an understanding with Great Britain on the subject of the construction of the Persian Gulf section of the Baghdad Railway the negotiations on which will be conducted in London, are understood to comprise the following:—The capital to be equally divided between Great Britain, France, Germany, and Turkey, instead of between five powers the fifth being Russia, and further each of these Powers to have equal participation on the Board of Directors, the President of which is to be an Ottoman with however, one vote only. Finally, the line shall terminate at Basra.

UNITED STATES.

The trial of the defendants in the Sugar Trust cases for alleged criminal violation of the Anti-Trust Law in connexion with a loan to the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company began in New York on Monday. The defendants are Mr John Parsons, former counsel for the American Sugar Refining Company, Mr Washington Thomas, the latter the company's president Mr Arthur Donner and Mr. George Frazier, directors and Mr. Thomas Harned, a Philadelphia lawyer. Mr. John Mayer, a director, was not put on trial owing to illness.

The cotton and woollen mills in northern New England generally have advanced the scale of wages by 5 to 7 per cent., in some instances even by more.

The cotton mills at Lowell and Salem have granted a similar rise to their employees. This action is attributed to the recent increases at Lawrence.

On Saturday night the Socialists interrupted Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell and tried to break up a Boy Scouts' meeting. Sir Robert engaged the interrupters in an argument, and convinced them that the Scout movement was not hostile to labour, whereupon the Socialists declared they had misunderstood its purpose.

The general committee of the Lawrence strikers recommends that the idle employees of the American Woollen Company shall accept the latter's new wage schedule, which provides for advances ranging from 5 per cent. to 25 per cent. payment of 13 time for overtime, and readjustment of the premium system by which premium payment shall be made bi-monthly instead of monthly. It is believed that this foreshadows an early settlement of the strike. The committee will urge the other Lawrence mills to adopt similar schedules.

AN ORIGINAL DISGUISE.

Obtained by Course of Turkish Baths.

M. Lepreux, ex-director of the Shares Department of the Suez Canal Company, who absconded with defalcations amounting to £80,000, was arrested on March 14th. He admitted having embezzled the money to cover personal losses caused by speculation. He has only £2,680 left.

Paris, March 16.

An original method of disguising himself was adopted by Lepreux, the cashier of the Suez Canal Company, who disappeared from Paris last October after having embezzled about 2,000,000 francs. (£80,000), and was arrested yesterday in a Turkish bath at Lille. Lepreux, a stout, jovial man, of forty-four, conceived the ingenious idea that a drastic course of bathing might baffle the most astute detective. He accordingly took a small room in a poor suburb of Lille on November 1, and devoted himself assiduously to the reduction of his flesh. Accompanied by a magnificent collie dog called Dick, he went daily at 2 p.m. to the bath, and, after passing through the various hot rooms, was vigorously massaged. Then he drank a bottle of claret and slept until seven o'clock. After three months and a half of this treatment Lepreux weighed forty-four pounds less than at the beginning, and had effected so great a change in his appearance that the detectives who came to arrest him were unable to recognise him.

Like his embezzlements, his arrest was due to his love for his only daughter Marcelle. When he fled he left a note saying he had stolen in order to provide her with a dowry, and his refuge at Lille was discovered through letters sent to him by his family and fetched from the post office by one of the bath attendants.

Lepreux was formerly a rather stout, jolly-looking person, and as such he appeared in the police photographs. The detectives, however, found in the bath an emaciated individual with sunken cheeks. Red and dripping he was preparing to take a plunge in the tank. His face was deeply furrowed, his erstwhile rotundity had vanished, and a ragged greyish beard had taken the place of his neat black moustache. He vigorously denied his identity, but, then, seeing the game was up, politely asked to be allowed to take his plunge before dressing and going to the police station. The detectives affably agreed, and while his clothes were searched for weapons the unfortunate cashier had his last dive.

In Lepreux's pockets the police found thirty Suez Canal share coupons, some gold and 1,525 francs (£61) in banknotes as well as some white pills, believed to contain poison. He declares that he has lost in unfortunate speculation all the sums embezzled save 60,000 francs (£2,400).

Lepreux who had been with the Suez Canal Company for thirty years having entered its service at the age of fourteen was a most respected employe being in charge of the securities department, and, until his fall, he had led an irreproachable life.

A train load of Sindhi bullocks left Jacobabad for Attock on Saturday last *en route* for Afghanistan as an addition to the live-stock of the Amir. The load consisted of two hundred carefully selected animals which were acquired at an average price of about seventy rupees.

THE BRITISH COAL CRISIS.

(Continued from page 7.)

Its any sectional agreements were arrived at the question for the Miners' Federation to consider would be whether they should be allowed to become operative pending a national settlement. Any such proposal would doubtless be strongly opposed by the representatives of the miners in Scotland and South Wales. It may be said, indeed, that some of them look upon the resolution adopted on Wednesday with considerable misgiving. It is possible, however, that some of the Midland counties, such as Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Warwickshire, might suggest that if the differences with the owners were composed work should be resumed in these and other counties, and that a levy should be made for the support of the men elsewhere who were still out on strike. The present attitude of the Federation is opposed to such a course being adopted. There is reason to believe, however, that the possibility of sectional settlements and a partial resumption of work has not been lost sight of. It is recognized that if the strike were unduly prolonged such a solution of the deadlock might be forced upon the miners. It should be added that the miners' representatives on Wednesday night were not by any means hopeful of an immediate settlement of the strike. Their feeling is, however, that as long as the joint conferences continue there is still a chance that the present deadlock may be removed. Mr. A. Stanley, M. P., chairman of the business committee, stated on Wednesday that if the miners' resolution offering to negotiate with the owners in the various districts was accepted, the discussions could begin at once in London as the owners were in town. Thus there would be no need for delay entailed by calling a conference actually in the districts. He pointed out that not only had the Federation conceded the two points asked by the Premier, but had agreed that the whole of the matter in dispute should be discussed with the owners. Thus the schedule of wage rates would also come under discussion, and this marked a concession which the Federation had hitherto resolutely refused.

OVER 1,500,000 MEN OUT OF WORK.

Although no exact statistics are available to show the total amount of unemployment occasioned by the strike, there can be no doubt that a considerable amount of distress and suffering is already being experienced in all parts of the country. The figures which we give below must not be taken as in any way exhaustive. They are, indeed, only indicative of the nature and extent of the unemployment already existing. This unemployment will be added to greatly every day that the strike continues. The figures are taken from reports from our Correspondents in the various localities. We have received, in addition, intimations from many districts of men being thrown out of work in large numbers, although the approximate figures have not been ascertained. The following are the returns from the coal fields of miners on strike:—

South Wales	180,000
Durham	160,000
Yorkshire	123,000
Scotland	100,000
Northumberland	70,000
Derbyshire	56,000
Nottinghamshire	34,000
Lancashire	26,080
N. Staffordshire	25,000
Warwickshire	15,000
Cannock Chase	13,000
North Wales	13,000
S. Staffordshire	10,000
Cumberland	7,000
Leicestershire	7,000
Somerset	5,000
Shropshire	3,000
Bristol	2,000
Denbighshire	800
Total	849,800

There are also 203,700 surface workers locked out owing to the strike.

The unemployed in industries other than coal-mining are:—

Pottery workers	62,000
West Scotland	60,000
South Wales	41,600
Tinplate, steel workers ...	39,500
Manchester District	30,000
Tyneside	26,000
*Dundee	25,000
North Wales, brickworks and ironworks	22,000
Sheffield	20,000
Bradford	20,000
Middlesbrough	15,000
Staffordshire ironworkers ...	10,000
Cleveland ironstone miners ...	10,000
Leeds District	10,000
Nottingham District	10,000
Warrington ironworkers	6,000
Huddersfield	4,000
Lancaster	4,000
Vale of Leven	4,000
Bo'ness	3,500
Coombs Wood	3,000
Birmingham	3,000
Lancashire Soap Works	3,000
North of Ireland	3,000
Southampton Docks	3,000
Stanton ironworks and ironstone mines	2,800
Bethesda	2,000
Newport (John Lysaght and Co.)	2,000
Stockton-on-Tees (two ironworks)	2,000
Bristol district	2,000
Dudley	1,500
Palmer's Shipbuilding	1,400
North Wales quarries	1,200
Grimsby Dock	1,200
Hull	1,200
Lincoln	1,000
Edmonton	1,000
Widnes and Bilston (Greenaway Brothers)	1,000
Oldham	1,000
Brymbo steel workers	1,000
James Oakes and Co. Ironworks	1,000
Crewe Railway Works	1,000
Monmouthshire Tin Works, Abercarne	800
Nelson	800
Barnsley glass workers	600
Leicestershire	600
Walsall	560
Derby	550
Sunderland	500
Liverpool coal carters	500
Darlington	300
Newport Dock Company	250
Total...	467,360

*In Dundee the unemployment is partly due to a local strike.

The aggregates are:—

Miners on strike	849,800
Surface workers	203,700
Unemployed in other industries	467,360
Grant Total	1,520,860

It is quite impossible to give even an indication of the numbers of workers who, as the result of the strike, are employed on short instead of full time, or of those who are actually under notice but probably they are as great as the numbers of the workers already idle. In some of the low-paid trades, such as certain sections of the lace-making industry, partial employment itself must entail much misery.

STRIKE PAY PROBLEM IN S. WALES.

More than a quarter of a million of men are out of work and they are all "as good as gold," in the childlike words of one them. But there are forces at work beneath the surface which may quickly dispel the prevailing tranquillity. The holiday mood in which the miners began the strike is wearing off, and it is significant of the state of feeling in the valleys that the men are fully expecting the first strike allowance to be paid at the end of this week. This is strictly in accordance with the rules, but it does not fit in with the scheme of some of the leaders, who, realizing that the funds were quite insufficient to finance a long strike, counted on the men living on their wages for the first fortnight and on enthusiasm for the next week at least. Dissatisfaction is already being expressed at the reported decision of the South Wales executive "provisionally fixing strike pay at 5s. a week. The usual scale is 10s. a week, but seeing that the total amount now in hand is understood not to reach more than £145,000 the strictest economy is obviously necessary. Even three payments of 5s. to every member would bring to South Wales Federation to the verge of bankruptcy.

The cotton trade, upon which an enormously populous part of Lancashire depends for its very existence, has borne the strain wonderfully, and perhaps no one is more surprised than the colliers themselves to find how well the manufacturers had prepared for the strike. Two classes, however, one finds on inquiry, have been grievously injured. One is the casual workers, who are always the first to suffer from any dislocation of business; the other, the small shopkeepers—drapers, furnishers, boot and shoe dealers, and grocers—who are feeling not only the loss of thousands of pounds to the miners in wages, but the general closing of purses which the growing sense of uneasiness has brought about.

SHIPPING AT A STANDSTILL.

Tyne shipping is practically at a standstill; the arrival and sailing list for 24 hours contains but six vessels in and seven out. At Benlington on March 12 the votes were counted of the members of the Northumberland Colliery Enginemen's and Firemen's Association, which had taken a ballot on the question of giving notice as a protest against alleged unfair treatment in a variety of ways on the part of the colliery owners. There was a majority of 41 in favour of a strike, the numbers being 379 against 338. The requisite majority not being forthcoming the notices will not be proceeded with. The enginemen and firemen employed at the Silksworth Colliery met on March 12 and on the ground that the concessions made by the Durham owners were not sufficient declined to work the pit until a more satisfactory arrangement had been made. Unless the owners can obtain other assistance it is stated the pit will be flooded, as their is only one man left in charge of three engines, two of which are in the mine and the other above ground. At present the diminishing stocks of material are causing more anxiety than the supplies of fuel, and when the strike is ended considerable difficulty will be created by the exhaustion of these reserves. It was about 1 o'clock when a home correspondent reached the Hebburn works, and hundreds of men were leaving hurriedly for their midday meal. The appearance they presented would have delighted a pageant-master. They were a striking contrast to the many listless crowds seen during the preceding fortnight.

It was officially announced at Southampton on Monday in mail week that the sailings of the American liner "St. Paul," scheduled to leave Southampton for New York on March 23, and the White Star liner "Oceanic," which was to sail for the United States on March 27, had been cancelled in consequence of the coal strike.

It was reported to the Cheshire Education Committee on Monday in mail week that there were already a few schools in Cheshire without coal and several others would exhaust their supplies during the week. It was decided to issue a circular to the managers' teachers authorizing variation of the time-tables, such as the introduction of frequent intervals for games and exercise to keep the children warm. The Committee also authorized the purchase of coal, where possible, from others than the contractors if the latter were unable to fulfil their contracts.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

CASH BALANCES.

In the House of Commons on Monday, March 11, Col. Yate asked the under Secretary of State for India: What is the amount of the cash balance at present held by the Secretary of State in London to the credit of the Government of India.

Mr. Montagu:—The actual balance standing to the credit of the Secretary of State on the evening of March 8, exclusive of the amount held on account of the Gold Standard Reserve, was £17,953,995, 18s. 3d.

Mr. Booth asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he realised that Lancashire trade interests were mainly concerned with Central and Northern Persia; that the position was getting steadily worse; that heavy losses had been and were being sustained by British merchants; and that further shipments of cotton goods had been suspended; and whether he was in a position to give any information for the guidance of traders.

Mr. Acland: His Majesty's Government realise fully the serious trade conditions at present prevailing in Persia. The Persian Government are taking such steps as are possible in the matter, but I cannot for the reasons explained at the time promise to take measures beyond what I stated in the House on the 21st of last month.

"THE INDIAN SERVICE FORCE."

On Tuesday, March 12, Sir John Jardine asked the Under Secretary of State for India.: Whether he is aware that the Duke of Abercorn, as president of the civilian force, has published a letter proposing to enlist a complete company for special service, to be known as the Indian Service Force, and to be composed of those officers of the Indian Army, Indian Police, and other Indian services, who are now home on furlough; whether he has any information as to the business on which these officers are to be employed; and whether such officers may enlist in such company with the approval of his Majesty's Government.

Mr. Keating also put a similar question.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has seen the letter in the public Press. If, as he understands, the members of the proposed force are only to be employed on public duty after being sworn in as special constables and under the orders of the responsible police authorities, the Secretary of State sees no reason for intervening with regard to the recruitment of Officers in the service of the Government of India. All questions as to the legality of the method of employment of the force must be decided by the Home Office, and the Secretary of State would be guided in dealing with the Indian members of the force by their decision. I may, perhaps, add that the use of the name of Sir Theodore Morison in connection with the proposal was unauthorised and inaccurate.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS IN BOMBAY.

Sir John Jardine ask the Under Secretary of State for India: With reference to the mamlutdars, deputy collectors, and other subordinate officers under the Government of Bombay, who after the conclusion of the Crawford trial were dismissed from the service of the Crown with pensions equal to full pay, on the ground that they had purchased their revenue and judicial offices, if he can state what is the present amount paid annually out of the revenues of India for these pensions; and what is approximately the total amount paid since these pensions were awarded.

Mr. Montagu: I am unable to give the figures for which my hon. friend asks, I may say however, that, in view of the very small number of officers involved in the case to which he refers and the lowness of their salaries, the amount paid to them since dismissal cannot ever have exceeded 12,000 rs. a year, and in the course of the twenty-one years that have elapsed since their dismissal must have very considerably diminished. My hon. friend's question is inaccurately worded. These officers were not granted pensions equal to full pay. They were allowed after dismissal to draw pay as if in the service, but without increments, until the dates when, had they remained in the service, they would have been entitled to pension. They then drew pensions, which under rule could not exceed one half of their pay.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the exact position of officers in the old provincial service of the survey of India in relation to the new provincial service; whether he is aware that the officers of the old service who joined before 1904, but passed as high in examination as is set for applicants to the new service, and who carry out equal, if not more important, duties than the officers of the new service, are not allowed to the transferred to the new service with its greater emoluments; whether he is aware that this disability has given rise to a certain amount of discontent; and whether favourable consideration will be given to the matter with a view to putting these older servants on an equal footing with the more recent entrants into the service.

Mr. Montagu: The old provincial service of the Survey of India is now a closed service, but the pay and prospects of its members are not affected by the creation of a new provincial service with better initial salaries and a higher educational standard. The new service was created on the recommendation of the Survey Committee of 1905, which reported unfavourably of the educational qualifications of the then existing provincial service and of its capacity for responsible work. The standard prescribed for entrance to the new service is that of the degree examination of Indian universities or the competitive entrance examination of the Roorkee Civil Engineering College. For the old provincial service lower qualifications were accepted. Memorials from members of the old service asking to be transferred to the new service have been received by the Government of India and have been inquired into by a Committee; but no report on the service has yet reached the Secretary of State.

PLAGUE.

On Wednesday March 13, Mr. Chancellor asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will give the latest returns concerning the plague in India, the distric most affected, and whether the death rate, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, is declining.

Mr. Montagu: The latest return of plague mortality is for the month of January 1912. The deaths were 49,329, against 91,434 in January 1911. The areas most affected are in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Hyderabad State, and the Bombay Presidency. As far as can be judged at present, the decease is less virulent than in the preceding year. But there are still two months before the period of maximum intensity will be reached.

THE DUTY ON SILVER.

Mr. Bigland asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether seeing that silver is the raw material of an important and beautiful Indian handicraft, he will, in view of the large revenue surplus consider the repeal of the duty on silver and whether he will state if a duty has ever been imposed on this precious metal by any Government of which records exist.

Mr. Montagu: The import duty on silver is a duty on an article of comparative luxury which is either used for hoarding or for jewelry and ornament. Were remission of taxation in India at present feasible, there are other imposts that would probably claim prior consideration. The Secretary of State is not aware that the silversmith industry has declined in consequence of the duty. Silver in the form of a manufactured commodity is subject to taxation in other countries. As regards the last part of the question I am not aware of an example, but my hon. friend is in as favourable position as I am for conducting an exhaustive his torical and comparative research.

THE "SALAAM CASE."

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that, in January last, Dhanapal, a child of about seven years, the son of a respectable merchant and municipal councillor of Chingleput, was convicted by Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, the joint magistrate of that place, of an offence under Section 504 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to a fine of 5 rs. or a week's rigorous imprisonment; whether the complainant against the child was the magistate who tried the case; whether he himself gave evidence against the child; whether the offence alleged was that the child had shouted out salaam in a loud and vociferous voice as Mr. Jackson was riding past his father's house on a bicycle; and whether the Government of India proposes to take any action in the matter.

Mr. Montagu: The facts are as stated, except that the magistrate did not formally give evidence. He disposed of the case himself at the request of the boy's father, who made no complaint as to the procedure. The Government of Madras has expressed severe displeasure at the magistrate's conduct, and has moved the High Court to quash the proceedings.

BRITISH CONSULATE AT LINGAH.

Replying to Sir J. Lonsdale, Sir E. Grey said that his Majesty's ships recently captured a large consignment of arms which was being smuggled into the Hinterland at a point on the coast eighty miles to the west of Lingah. The inhabitants for whom the arms were intended have since been trying to raise a force to make an attack on Lingah generally and on the Custom House and British Vice-Consulate in particular. The inhabitants of Lingah were uneasy, and the local authorities expressed their inability to offer any assistance. In the circumstances the action of his Majesty's local officers in moving up 150 men from Jask, who will be landed if, in the opinion of his Majesty's Consul-General at Bushire, the protection of British lives and property demands such action, has been approved.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Use of Saffron in Marriage Ceremonies.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Thursday the 28th instant at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S. (Retd.) President, occupied the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The undermentioned gentlemen were duly elected members of the Society:—The Hon'ble Mr. Lallobhai Samaldass Mehta, Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay. Mr. Bhaskarrao Vithaldas Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Bombay.

The President after touching by alluding to the untimely death of the Founder of the Bombay Anthropological Society and thanking the Society for having done him the great honour of electing him President for the current year delivered his address. The subject was the Use of Saffron and Turmeric in Hindu Marriage Ceremonials. The President said that his paper was a supplement to the one which Mr. Dymock read before the Society many years ago entitled Turmeric in Hindu Marriage Ceremonials. The President alluded to the Hindu custom of the bride and bridegroom wearing saffron colored garments during the marriage ceremonials on the nuptial day and made mention of a similar custom among the ancient Romans. Passages from Catullus were referred to with their English versions by Sir Theodore Martin and by Lovet. The use of saffron coloured sandals by the bride among the ancient Romans was referred to. The practice of using red shoes by the bridegrooms was mentioned. Among the Hindus during the marriage ceremonials no shoes are worn but instead on the back of the feet of the brids only there are streaks of kumkum. The Hindu bride, as was the custom, among the ancient Romans, is not allowed to touch the threshold. She is lifted over the threshold by her maternal uncle. With regard to the use of turmeric there is among the Hindus the practice of wearing bracelets of bits of turmeric-rhizome or rootstalk and betelnut on each forearm. The bride and bridegroom exchange the gifts of such bracelets. The origin of this practice among the Hindus is unknown Probably it is to avoid evil spirits. The ancient practice mentioned in the works of the Marathi poets Vithal Kavi and Eknath of sprinkling wedding houses and halls with saffron water was compared with a similar practice in ancient Rome of sprinkling saffronwater in theatres and places of entertainments.

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings.

PEKIN MISTERIES.

Han Ping Chien, the "World's greatest Chinese magician" is paying a short visit to Bombay next week and will open a short visit in the Royal Opera House, Ping Chien brings with him a wonderful troupe of unequalled conjurers, jugglers and acrobats who promise to entertain the Bombay public with their mirth magic and mystery. It is for the first time that a genuine Chinese troupe comes to Bombay and Chao the Manager, promises something that Bombay had never before the chance to see.

Chien's appearance on the stage is the signal for rapt attention. His reputation as a magician of the first rank is established beyond dispute, and his wonderful troupe of artistes who have performed before Kings, Princes, and Legations, with cleverness and originality, have awakened the keenest interest and attention of their audiences.

The skill of the minor members of this troupe is really remarkable, and one cannot help but marvel at their demonstrations of dexterity. Sir Arthur Young, Governor, Straits Settlements, has written to Han Ping Chien, "The performance was excellent in every way, Best conjurer and juggler I have seen, I hope the show will always be well patronised."

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or pessimism of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES"

OIL-ENGINES FOR WARSHIPS.

Imagination has lately run riot as to the possibilities of battle-cruisers with oil-engines of an aggregate of 80,000 horse-power, when the largest cylinder yet constructed for an oil-engine is equal only to 2000 horse-power, and that only for experimental running while the largest cylinder constructed on commercial lines to the order of shipowners does not exceed 300 horse-power. These facts alone show that, however satisfactory is the progress so far made, we are yet a long way from high-power oil installations in any one ship. The greatest installation so far under construction for one ship is of 3,500 horsepower by Messrs. Krupp, and in this case there are twelve 2-stroke cycle cylinders of 22 45-in. diameter, with a stroke of 39.3 in. There is, however, in contemplation an installation of 6,000 horse-power with 24·4 stroke cycle cylinders, of 24.8-in. diameter, with 31.5 in. stroke. It must be accepted, however, that there is a great demand for merchant ships with engines of from 2,000 to 3,000 horse-power, and that data are fast accumulating to justify some conclusions as to the best type for such craft. The experience gained in the mechanical details in such engines must also influence progress in the design of larger units, and it is to be hoped that the forthcoming discussion will be directed towards definite formation of opinion regarding such details as ought to be preferred in future designs.

Admiralty authorities, notably those of the British, French, German and Italian navies, are keenly alive to the importance of the question, while Russia already owns a small-power oil-engined gun-boat. The German naval authorities have shown great liberality in encouragement in this as in other departments of science. Indeed, it must be regarded as a reproach to our Treasury that they limit the Admiralty and other spending departments to expenditure on directly utilitarian work. Experiment is as essential to the Navy as the purchase of munitions of war, because progress becomes more rapid through experiment. Assistance can be rendered in two ways either by direct expenditure, which may be open to serious objections on the score of favouritism, or by recognising that only when satisfactory profits are made by manufacturers can money be set apart for experiment. It is known that the British Admiralty have under construction a 2,000-horse-power cylinder of the internal-combustion type, and it is anticipated that from this useful lessons will be deduced that will justify the application of oil-engines to certain types of ship where the total power of the installation is not too great. At the same time there is being built a twin-screw torpedo-boat destroyer both shafts will be driven by turbines when the vessel is steaming at full speed and by internal-combustion engines when running at cruising speed. The oil-engines are to be uncoupled when the vessel is running at full speed. This arrangement necessitates the carrying of the cruising oil-engines as dead weight when steaming at full power; but there is the compensating advantage that, owing to their lower fuel consumption the radius of action when cruising will be enormously greater. The greatest gain, however, will accrue in the form of experience, but it must always be realised that the problems are much increased in difficulty in large-power engines, particularly for propelling warships at full speed. It must not be forgotten also that the oil-engines of submarine boats are now nearly equal in power to the most powerful engines made for merchant ships. The French have had for a considerable time a 2,000 power cylinder, with which a great variety of experiments have been made for instance in determining whether one or three oil-fuel sprays gives the higher efficiency. Germany has had a three-cylinder engine equal to 6,000 horse-power working for a long time and various difficulties have been overcome. But a week or two ago a serious accident occurred. The engine is of the two-stroke cycle double-acting type, and it seems that oil-gas found its way into the air delivered by the scavenging pumps, with the result that an explosive mixture was formed, the engine was partially wrecked, and several men were killed. The wooden building surrounding the engine to ensure secrecy took fire, and the destruction of the engine is said to have been almost completed by the heat annealing the material. It would seem, indeed, as if the work would require to be commenced anew. Three more cylinders were to have been completed, so that a six cylinder engine of 12,000 horse power could be fitted to the centre shaft of a battleship, the Prinz Regent Luitpold. But some time ago it was decided to substitute turbines on this shaft, so that the ship has now a three-shaft turbine installation. At the same time it was decided, however, to proceed with the six-cylinder engine and to fit it into another ship. It remains to be seen what action will now be taken. Italy is also undertaking experimental work. Thus it must be recognised that, while the oil-engine has still limitations so far as large-power ships are concerned, the authorities responsible for warship design are fully alive to the importance of solving the mechanical problems.—'Engineering.'

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—March 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col R P Colomb, I A, B	Capt J Gray, 36 Sikhs
	Capt R L Gamlen, I M S
Lieut-Col C S Rose, R E, B	Capt C Goater, Army Remount Dept
Capt A Whitmore, I M S, B	
Mr R J Jackson, B Cov	Capt P E Hodgson, R E
Mr C J Irwin, B Cov	Capt J L Higgin, 1-10 Goorkhas
Miss L Brock, B	
Mr F E Kemp, B	Capt R G King, R E
Mr H V B Hore-Scott, B	Capt W C Kirkwood, 97 Inf
Rev B B Carter, B	
Mr J F Bryant, M Cov	Capt G F Mellor, Mily Farms Dept
Mr D G Waller, M Cov	
Mr J Monteath, Bo Cov	Capt H Knox-Niven, 25 Cav
Mr W J Corby, Bo	
Major-Gen J W G Tulloch, I A	Capt C V Ommanney, 109 Inf
Brevet Col C J M Grant, I A	Capt F L Taylor, 42 Deoli Regt
Lieut-Col G S Cartwright, Mily Works Services	Capt F G J Torrie, 27 Cav
Lieut-Col E E Cooper, I A	Capt C D Webster, 30 Punj
Lieut-Col H W Billiard, S and T Corps	Capt H N Wilson, 84 Punj
Major H F E Freeland, R E	Capt W F Adair, 130 Belochis
	Capt A C S B Ellis, 121 Pioneers
Major H Herdon, 55 Rifles	Capt S M Tabourdin, 12 Cav
[illegible]jor W B Powell, 1-7 Goorkhas	
[illegible] A Le F Smith, 2 [illegible]oot L I	Capt D D Wilson, 17 Cav
[illegible] A R Winslowe, R E	Lieut M C Baldwin, 2-1 Goorkhas
[illegible] C S Seton-Browne, [illegible]D, 55 Rifles	Lieut E Chapman, 31 Lan
	Lieut T J Farrell, R I M
[illegible] B M L Brodhurst, Goorkhas	Lieut A R Mellis, 10 Jats
	Lieut F R Phillips, R G A
[illegible] J B Byers, S and T Corps	Lieut E H B Stack, 2-8 Goorkhas
Major J H Doveton, 16 Cav	Lieut W Pakenham Walsh, R E
Maj[illegible] G W Johnson, 47 Sikhs	Lieut R A Reilly, 31 Punj
Capt J I Eadie, 97 Inf	Nursing Sister Miss M L Tippetts, Q A M N S I
Capt P G Benson-Cooke, 103 Mahrattas	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col P S M Burlton, I A, B, 7 days	Lieut-Col G W C Knatchbull, 120 Inf, 6 days
Mr G C Garbett, B Cov, 6 mo M C	Major C Rattray, 26 Punj
Mr E R Abbott, B Cov, 14 days	Capt A N Gavin Jones, 36 Horse, 4 mo
Mr M B Khan, B, 3 mo	Capt A Gale, Army Remount Dept, 6 mo
Mr H Campbell, B, 3 mo M C	Capt G C S Black, 8 Raj, up to 8 mo
Mr F E Goodall, B, 4 mo M C	Capt P Hamilton, 2 Worcester Regt, 14 days
Mr E P Newnham, B, 3 mo M C	Capt H L Harkness, S and T Corps, 6 mo
Mr J Woodside, B, 6 mo M C	Lieut J D Collum, 25 Lt Cav, 2 days
Mr R A Jenkins, M Cov, 6 mo M C	Lieut H Blackwell, 106 Pioneers, 4 mo
Mr R M McFarlaine, Bo, 6 mo M C	Nursing Sister Miss W Walker, Q A M N S I, to date of arrival of Anchor Line s. s. leaving Liverpool, 29-3-12
Rev C R Ryall, Bo, 14 days	
Col R W S Lyons, I M S, to May 20, 1912	
Lieut-Col C H Lewis, 35 Horse, to April 25, 1912	Nursing Sister Miss A Soway, Q A M N S I, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H J A Blong, B	Capt C R Lyall, 36 Sikhs
Capt A M Rundall, 4 Goorkhas	Nursing Sister Miss F A L Smith, Q A M N S I.

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Offices March 12.

The following appointment have been made to the Staff in India:—

Commands.

To be a Brigade Commander—Maj-Gen. J M S Brunker, British Service, vice Maj-Gen T D Pilcher, C B British Service Dec 31.

Army Headquarters Staff.

To be General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—Maj W F Bainbridge, D S O, 51st Sikhs, vice Maj H F Bateman-Champain, 1st Batt, 9th Goorkha Rifles Jan 1.

Divisional Staff.

To be a General Staff Officer, 1st Grade—Col M cowper, I A, vice Col G M Heath, D S O, R E Dec 24.

To be General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—Maj P R Lawrence, D S O, 14th Hussars, vice Maj C L Gregory, D S O, 19th Lancers Dec 1.

Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service. for India.

The following lady has been appointed Nursing Sister:—C H McCuaig Feb 21.

Admiralty, March 9.

Staff Paymaster C F Withell has this day been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Barrackmaster and Hon Col J L R Maclurcan is placed on the Retired List on account of age under the provisions of Order in Council of Nov. 29 1881 Feb 12.

Maj G I Anderson is placed on half-pay on appointment as Barrackmaster vice Maclurcan, retired March 8.

Maj L S T Halliday V C Supernumerary is absorbed in the establishment vice Anderson, to half-pay March 8.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The following gentleman has been appointed an Hon Lieut. :—C Livingston.

War Office, March 12.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Maj. C. L. C. Hamilton, R. A., to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade March 3.

Establishments.

Royal Hospital, Chelsea—Maj H E Winter, R A M C, to be Deputy-Surgeon March 1.

Cavalry.

4th Queen's Own Hussars—Lieut A V W Stokes, Adjutant, to be Capt under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Feb 24.

17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers—Lieut D C Boles to be adjutant Oct 23.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F A.—The following Majors are seconded for service on the Staff:—L M Wilson Feb 20; H Johnstone March 1; Capt S M Anderson is seconded for service with the Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia Feb 27.

R G A.—Maj W L Farmar retires on retired pay March 13; Superny Maj W H W Hope is retired to the establishment March 13; Capt C G Pritchard to be Major Dec 16 1911; Lieut W F M Bagshawe is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army Feb 13.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards—Superny Lieut G C D Gordon is restored to the establishment March 8; Sec Lieut J D Macindoe to be Lieut Jan 1.

Infantry.

R. Warwickshire Reg—Superny. Capt G R Taylor is restored to the establishment Feb 14; Lieut P V Davidson is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Infantry Feb 21.

Norfolk Reg—Capt R W Hare, D S O, to be Major March 13.

Devon Reg—Superny Capt C J Spencer is restored to the establishment March 1.

Prince of Wales Own W Yorks Reg—Sec Lieut W W T Torr to be Lieut Jan 10.

Bedfordshire Reg—Lieut R E Horsford resigns his commission March 13.

R Irish Reg—Lieut-Col H J Dowbing, B S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retire on retired pay March 12; Maj G F R. Forbes to be Lieut-Col March 12.

R Scots Fusiliers—The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—A R Thomson, St B Stirling-Cookson Jan. 22.

S Wales Borderers—Capt R P Yates to be Major March 6.

Worcestershire Reg—Lieut-Col and Brev Col W D Holland, on completion of his period of service in command of a Batt, retires on retired pay March 10; Major and Brev Lieut-Col A E Lascelles, from Norfolk Reg, to be Lieut-Col March 13.

Duke of Cornwall's L I—Capt H Fargus, DSO, to be Maj March 1; Superny Capt C B Woodham is restored to the establishment March 1; the following Lieuts to be Capts GLS Elbrow Jan 1; F C C Rogers M V O Jan 20.

Admiralty. 12th March.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, Lieutenant Charles William Earnest Whish has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 9th March, paymaster Ernest Richard Graham has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 10th March.

Admiralty, 13th March.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenent James Simpson is granted the Honorary rank of Captain. Dated 13th March.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Lieutenant John Evan Edwards to be Commander Dated 8th March, Sub-Lieutenant Herbert James to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th March.

Admiralty, 14th March.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March. Engineer Commander Frederick Philip Smith has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission assume the rank of Engineer Captain Dated 2nd March.

The notice as to this officer's retirement which appeared in the London Gazette of the 8th March, 1912, is hereby cancelled.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March. Engineer Commander George William Noll has this day been place on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain. Assistant Paymaster in Bernard Arthur Shaw Bromley has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 2nd March.

Admiralty, 15th March.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Mjesty's Order in Council of 18th October. Lieutenant Nithsdale Carleton Atkinson Moore has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—Carpenter Lieutenant George Reeves has this day been placed on the Retired List. Chief Carpenter John MacLeod has this day been promoted to the rank of Carpenter Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Carpenter William Henry Cantell has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Carpenter in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, 15th March.

The KING has been graciously placed to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned Officers of the Territorial Force who have been duly recomended for the same under the terms of the Royal Warrant dated 25th July, 1892:—Captain Edward Alfred Colyer Attwood, Retired List, late the 5th London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

The Reverned John Oliver, M. A., formerly Acting Chaplain of the 1st Dumbartonshire Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Reverned William Simpson, formerly Acting Chaplain of the 1st Dumbartonshire Volunteer Rifle Corps.

War Office, 15th March.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieutenant-General Sir Reginal C Hart V C K C B K C V O to command the Troops in South Africa, vice Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, G C B G C V O C M G whose tenure of that appointment is about to expire. Dated 9th March.

The undermentioned appointments are made to the personal Staff of Lieutenant General Sir R, C. Hart V C K C B K C V O Dated 9th March, Captain Harold C Hart, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be Assistant Military Secretary. Lieutenant William D. Barber, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Norman S. Hart, The Buff (East Kent Regiment) to be Aide-de-Camp Colonel James T. Johnston, C B from the Half-pay List, to be a temporary Brigadier-General to command the Scottish Coast Defences, vice Colonel L. B. Friend, C. B., whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 8th March, Colonel Ricardo D. Petrie, from the Half-pay List, to be a Chief Engineer, vice Colonel F. M. Glubb, D. S. O., transferred to the Southern Command. Dated 8th March, Colonel Edward Satterthwaite, C. B., Unattached List, Territorial Force, to be an Assistant Director at the War Office. Dated 23rd February, Major George F. MacMunn, D. S. O., Royal Artillery, to be Deputy Assistant Director at the War Office. Dated 7th March, Major Frederick R. Hicks, The Hampshire Regiment, from a Brigade Major to be a General Staff Officer. 2nd grade, vice Major A. E. Haig. The Kings Own Scottish Borderers, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 6th March. Major Arthur Blair, D. S. O. The King's Own Scottish Borderers to be a General Staff Officers, 2nd grade, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C S Nicholson. The East Lancashire Regiment, who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 9th March. Lieutenant Arthur R Orr, Scots Guards, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Gymnasia, vice Lieutenant G C D Gordon, Scots Guards, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 8th March. Lieutenant John L G Irvine, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Aide-de-Camp to Major J R Chancellor, C M G., D S O., Royal Engineers, Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Mauritius. Dated 24th February. Second Lieutenant Wilfred J H Curwen, 3rd (City of London) Battalion. The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers), to be Aide-de-Camp (extra) to Sir J M F Fuller, Bt., K C M G. Governor of Victoria. Dated 3rd April.

Establishments.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain Osmond C Du Port to be Major. Dated 20th February.

Captain George W S Morris retires on retired pay under the provisions of Article 510. Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Dated 16th March.

The undermentioned Captains are seconded for service as Adjudants of Territorial Artillery:—Randolph A Shaw Dated 26th February. Edward S Hay Dated 1st M[illegible] Francis B Sykes. Dated 1st March. Lieutenant Colin L Ziegler retires on retired pay, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 16th March. Lieutenant Charles Colin F U Meek resigns his commission Dated 16th March, Lieutenant George M A Gregory to be Adjudant Dated 1st March.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Hubert C L Cock is seconded for service with the Indian Mountain Artillery dated 29th February Lieutenant Glynn Grylls is second d for service with the Army Ordnance Department dated 26th February.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Captain Robert E D Goldingham, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment, with precedence next below C F Birney dated 4th March.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Lothian Regiment, Lieutenant Hugh J Simson is seconded whilst studying the Japanese Language dated 14th February.

Lieutenant George O'Sandys resigns his commission dated 16th March.

The Buffs East Kent Regiment, Second Lieutenant Harold de R Morgan to be Lieutenant Dated 2nd March.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment, Captain Leicester W Le M Carey is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 1st March.

The Norfolk Regiment, Lieutenant Henry J Dundas resigns his commission Dated 16th March.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Noel G S McGrath to be Lieutenant Dated 21st February.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Lieutenant Stanley P A Rolls is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry Dated 2nd March.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Captain Robert D Keyworth is seconded for service with the West African Regiment Dated 28th February. Supernumerary Captain Henry R M Brooke Popham is restored to the establishment, Dated 28th February.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant Charles P. Wheeler to be Lieutenant. Dated 5th February.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), Supernumerary Captain Hugh S. Rogers is restored to the establishment. Dated 6th March.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Captain Edmund P. Thomson to be Major. Dated 17th February.

The Army Service Corps.

Captain Jeremy T. Marsh is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 16th February.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert J. Copeland, M. B., is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 10th March.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps, Captain Robert F. St. C. Houston retires, receiving a gratuity. Dated 16th March.

Army Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant Glynn Grylls, Royal Artillery, to be an Ordnance Officer, 4th Class. Dated 26th February.

Memoranda.

Colonel Frederic M. Glubb, D.S.O., is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while employed as Chief Engineer, Southern Command. Dated 8th March. Colonel Beauchamp J. C. Doran C.B., on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 12th March. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Douglas J. C. Compton to be Colonel. Dated 4th October.

The undermentioned Officers of the Citizen of Forces of Australia are granted local rank in the Army while serving with troops of the Regular or Indian Army, with effect from the 9th September, 1911, with the exception of Captain Hindhaugh, whose local rank will be operative from the 12th idem, and to have seniority as from the dates of their present rank in the Military Force of the Commonwealth, as stated against their names.—Major Samuel Bailey Dowsett. The Australian Rifle Regiment Local rank of Major Dated 11th August, 1908. Captain James Moffat Reid, 6th Australian Light Horse Local rank of Captain. Dated 19th February, 1907. Captain James Montagu Christian Corlette, Australian Intelligence Corps. Local rank of Captain Dated 1st January, 1910. Captain Stanley George Allen Hindhaugh, 11th Australian Light Horse Local rank of Captain. Dated 3rd April, 1911 Lieutenant Whitmore Charles Logan, 13th Australian Light Horse Local rank of Lieutenant. Dated 22nd November, 1909.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Mar.	h m	ft. in.	Mar.	h m	ft. in.
S	23 m	1 29	27 5	23 m	7 35	15 6
		2 24 a	27 5		7 54 a	19 2
S	24 m	2 5	26 8	24 m	8 12	15 10
		3 13 a	26 9		8 37 a	20 3
M	25 m	2 47	25 10	25 m	8 56	16 6
		4 14 a	26 0		9 48 a	21 4
TU	26 m	3 39	24 10	26 m	10 4	17 3
		5 39 a	25 6			
W	27 m	5 4	24 0	27	11 30 a	21 10
		7 16 a	25 9	m	11 41	17 11
TH	28 m	6 51	23 11	28 m	1 49	21 0
		8 32 a	26 7		1 17 a	17 11
F	29 m	8 26	24 0	29 m	2 52	19 8
		9 27 a	27 6		2 29 a	17 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Mar. 23	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 41m	Sunset	6h 51m
„ 24	(Sunday)	„	6h 40m	„	6h 51m
„ 25	(Monday)	„	6h 39m	„	6h 51m
„ 26	(Tuesday)	„	6h 39m	„	6h 51m
„ 27	(Wednesday)	„	6h 38m	„	6h 51m
„ 28	(Thursday)	„	6h 37m	„	6h 52m
„ 29	(Friday)	„	6h 36m	„	6h 52m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, March 26th, 8h. 31-9m, a.m.; Full Moon, April 2nd, 8h. 34-6m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 9th, 8h, 53-8m. p.m.; New Moon, 17th, 6h. 10-8m, p. m.

FOOD FOR NERVOUS PEOPLE.

A Simple Arrangement of the Diet Scheme.

One of the most difficult problems confronting the nervous sufferer or his physician is what to eat. The reason is that people with nerves constantly suffer from nervous dyspepsia, a condition which is generally very difficult to cure.

Two facts stand out with perfect clearness in these cases. The first is that red meat of all kinds should be absolutely ruled out of the diet scheme, as being very much too stimulating for the nervous system.

The second is that from the remaining list of foods those should be selected which are bland in their nature and easily digestible. Pre-eminent among them are milk products, and supreme among milk products is Sanatogen. It is composed of the body-building portion of pure cow's milk, chemically combined with phosphorus in the exact form in which it is found in the nervous system. It is digested with the utmost ease and rapidity, and is assimilated without the least trouble and in the shortest possible time.

The result is that very soon after it has been taken it affects the whole nervous system so advantageously, that the nervous sufferer becomes conscious of an unusual and altogether unaccustomed sensation of energy, a feeling of vitality and a sense of vigour to which he had long been a stranger. Unlike the stimulation produced by alcohol, this does not wear off with more or less rapidity, but persists for a long time, while it is followed by no re-action, as is the case with alcohol, which makes the nerves seem more "on end" —to use a common expression—than before.

Sanatogen, in short, is the ideal food for nervous sufferers, and it has the additional advantage that it aids the digestion of other foods. In this way it further improves the nutrition of the body, which is invariably in a poor condition among nervous sufferers. It thus plays a double part, each of which reinforces the other, so that the result never fails to be, in the highest degree, beneficial. Indeed, in proportion to the lassitude from which nervous people always suffer in the tropics, is the sense of mental exhilaration and physical well-being which the regular use of Sanatogen ensures.

What it is capable of doing is strikingly shown by what it did in the case of Madame Sarah Grand, the distinguished English novelist, who writes:—"Sanatogen has done everything for me which it is said to be able to do for cases of nervous debility and exhaustion. I began to take it three times a day after nearly four years enforced idleness from extreme debility, and now (after only four months) I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again, and also able to do as much of both as I ever did."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Many of the dresses worn in "The Chalk Line" at the Queen's Theatre, London, are quite simple in design, but Lady Tree's are all extremely handsome. In the first scene she appears in a wonderful cloak of gold brocade patterned with flowers in various colours, and turned back with long and narrow revers of black satin. The wrap is fastened low on the left side beneath a chou of black satin; and the kimono sleeves are finished at the turns with folded bands of the same. A skirt of black taffetas shot with crimson is just seen beneath the cloak; and the costume is completed by a hat of bright green felt, turned up in front and decorated with a long plume, and a large muff and stole of black fox. Another effective dress is designed with a tunic of pale grey chiffon patterned with a shawl design, veiling pink moire satin. The under-dress is of pink taffetas covered with black chiffon. Insertions of gold are also introduced in corsage and skirt, and the kimono sleeves are of the chiffon lined with gold tissue.

SIMPLICITY MOST EFFECTIVE.

As is often the case, the most effective dress is designed with striking simplicity. This, again, is worn by Lady Tree, and is carried out in white satin moire. The long skirt falls in graceful folds and is edged with a border of ermine. There are touches of ivory lace at the neck, and a row of buttons covered with white silk cords is carried down each short kimono sleeve from the neck to the elbow. The last dress is again of satin moire in Rose Barri. A long and narrow panel of chiffon, of brilliant shawl-pattern design, is carried down the dress from the throat to the hem in front, and another is, in the same way, introduced at the back. The kimono sleeves are turned back with cuffs of the chiffon edged with narrow bands of silk braid. A narrow band of black varnished leather provides the ceinture, and is fastened in front with a paste buckle of exactly the width of the band. Over this dress is worn a long cloak of pale pink-faced cloth, fastened low at the sides with large white and coloured enamelled buttons. The lining is of white satin brocaded with pink flowers, and there is skunk on the sleeves and collar of the cloak. A motor-hat of bright pink straw is trimmed with bunches of pink cherries laid on the upturned brim two rows of cherries also encircling the crown.

DRESS AT THE ROYALTY.

The dresses in "The Milestones" at the Royalty Theatre, London, are particularly interesting, as they illustrate the fashions of three generations. Miss Haidee Wright first appears in an evening dress of the sixties, designed in pale pink silk, with seven frills, edged with narrow pink velvet bands ornamenting the crinolined skirt. The low pointed bodice is arranged with three rows of frills of white chiffon edged with pink satin, and the sleeves are small and pointed. Tiny bows of pink velvet decorate the front of the corsage, and little bunches of flowers are worn in the hair just behind the ears. In the second act, which takes us to 1885, Miss Wright wears a Parma violet silk, cut with a wide trained skirt, trimmed with three deep frills edged with bands of purple velvet, and looped up at the back over a large bustle. The tight bodice is of purple velvet cut to a point and finished with a scalloped frill edged with purple velvet and silver buttons. The third act brings us to the present lay, and Miss Wright wears in it a pale grey charmeuse. The skirt is gathered a little all round and drawn into the cords which mark the waist. Ruchings of the satin are carried from the shoulders to the waist, and so to the foot of the skirt back and front, and the pretty little chemisette of lace, with its tiny velvet bows, is outlined with the same stiff little ruchings. The cloak worn with this dress is of cream satin, heavily brocaded with velvet in a design of roses and purple wistaria.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN DRESS.

A beautiful modern dress worn by Miss Gladys Cooper is of white charmeuse draped with pale pink chiffon. The over-dress is caught up at one side by a huge diamond and pearl motif, and the corsage is composed of the same embroidery worked on net. Miss Jerrold's dress in the first act is of white spotted net, made in the 1860 style, with a crinolined skirt, its many frills edged with white satin, and the whole worn over a silk slip. The corsage, has a fichu of white net edged with the ribbon, and there are the small puffed sleeves characteristic of the period. A spray of forget-me-nots is worn on one side of the skirt, and a wreath of the same flowers is in the hair. Miss Jerrold next appears in purple silk patterned with tiny flowers, the skirt made long and full, and looped up over the "bustle" of the period. It is trimmed at the hem with a narrow frill. In the third act Miss Jerrold wears a deep plum-coloured soft silk, decorated on the skirt with a wide "pinked" ruche, and on the corsage with narrower ruchings carried from the shoulders to the waist. A wide collar of cream lace and long sleeves of purple chiffon over white complete the dress. Miss Weeden's modern evening dress is of shot and brocaded satin, arranged with a draped skirt caught up by a jewelled buckle. The corsage is partly of the brocade and partly of gold jewelled lace laid over cerise satin. The brocade is also slit up on the skirt to show an under-dress of dark blue chiffon yelling cerise satin.

Tea-time.

The very word is grateful, with its suggestion of the dainty cake, the jam sandwich, or the delicious home-made tea roll raised with

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

You can make all these and many other delightful dishes besides if you carefully follow the recipes in every tin.

Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary Flour.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

She—Anything that is worth winning is worth working for He—Yes, but the question is—Will your father thaw out or will I have to keep on working for you afther I've won you ?

What did you think of that cigar I gave you ? It's an Admiral you know. Well well There's something about that suggestive of an admiral Oh. What's that It's rank.

And so you think she no longer loves you I know it. She used to let me help her on with her ten-button gloves and lately she has worn nothing but the one-button kind. Oh I can take a hint.

I am a poor man. When we are married I can learn to cook. Hadn't you—er—better begin practice, suggested the thrifty suitor, while your father is yet supplying the raw material so to speak ?

What became of that little kitten you had here ? Why haven't you heard ? No; was it drowned ? No. Lost ? No. Poisoned ? No. Then whatever did become of it It growed up into a cat.

See here I wrote and asked you when you were going to pay that old account and enclosed stamp, but you never answered. My dear sir wouldn't it have been a mean trick to use your own stamp to disappoint you.

Sir said the astonished landlady to a traveller who had sent his cup forward for the seventh time, you must be very fond of coffee Yes madam I am he replied or I should never have drunk so much water to get a little.

Wife—I cannot understand John why you always sit on the piano stool when we have company. Everbody knows you cannot play a note. Husband—I'm well ware of it dear. Neither can anybody else when I am sitting there.

Upguardson—How are you getting along with the three bottles a day of stout your doctor prescribed for you two or three months ago ? Berks—How am I getting along with it Bless you I'm two years ahead of his prescription already.

A beggar in Dublin had been long besieging an old gouty testy, limping gentleman who refused his mite with much irritability on which the mendicant said—Ah, please, your honor's honor, I wish your heart was as tender as your toes.

I used a word in speaking to my wife which offended her sorely a week ago. She has not spoken a syllable to me since said a sad husband to a friend. The friend's face instantly lighted up and he asked—Would you mind telling me what it was ?

How was your speech received at the club asked one of Chumley's friends why they congratulated me very heartily. In fact one of the members came to me and told me that when I sat down he had said to himself was the best thing I had ever done.

A young man about to be married asked his father how he got on so well with his wife The old man considered a moment or two and then he said :—It's like this. John If your wife is a good woman, let her have her own way and if she is a bad one she'll take it.

AFTER POPPING THE QUESTION.

Mrs Much-Wed—Henry I'm not going to put up with this a bit longer I'll take the baby and go away to mother's.

Mr. Much-Wed—Yesh an' (hic) I'll take the jewellery and (hic) go away to uncle's.

A MOMENT'S PEACE.

Mrs. Smalltalk (two minutes later)—Well doctor, why in the world don't you look at tongue if you want to instead of writing away like a newspaper editor ? How long do you expect I am going to sit here with my mouth wide open ?

Physician—Just one moment more please, madam I only wanted you to keep still long enough so that I could write this prescription.

PROMISING LAD.

Our grocer had a boy who looks like getting on. The other Saturday when he was paid off he was told he would not be wanted any more but on the Monday he turned up as usual.

I thought I gave you the sack said the manager. Yus replied young Hopeful, and don't you jolly well do it again I got into a nice old row when I get 'ome.

A SURPRISE.

Rector on his way to church meeting gamekeeper—Come my good fellow, how is it I never see you at church.

Gamekeeper—Well sir I don't wish to make your congregation smaller.

Rector puzzled—I don't see how you could.

Gamekeeper—Well sir you see if I came to church the rest of the parish would go poaching.

MISINFORMED.

A lady having returned from a Mediterranean trip says as the ship was leaving the harbor of Athens a well-dressed lady passenger approached the captain who was pacing the deck and pointing to the distant hills covered with snow asked What is that white stuff on the hills, captain.

That is snow madam answered the captain.

Is it really remarked the lady I thought so but a gentleman has just told me it was Greece.

A WINNER.

Boy take these flowers to Miss Bertie Bohoo, Room 12.

My, sir you're the fourth gentleman wot's sent her flowers to-day.

What's that ? What the deuce W-who sent the others.

Oh, they didn't send any names. They all said, She'll know where they come from.

Well, here take my card, and tell her these are from the same one who sent the other three boxes.

A POINT OF RESEMBLANCE.

A well-known violinist adversely criticised his own portrait, which had been painted by a celebrated artist.

The family had agreed upon this harsh verdict without a dissenting voice, until the artist appealed to the youngest of the household a bright little boy.

Who is that Dick he asked, pointing to the picture.

Papa, was the immediate answer.

So it is my dear. You see, sir your son is a better judge of the likeness than you So you think you'd know it was papa, my boy.

Oh, yes sir, was the innocent reply. It's very much like him about the fiddle.

MR.—KR.—SR.

There was once a lively young Mr.,
Who hugged hard each girl as he kr.
And he kissed with such glee
That this girl exclaimed See !
Your lips upon mine raise a blr.
So the next time he came, this young Mr.
Looked round for the maiden but mr.
But he lengthened his stay,
And did much by the way—
For he kissed to a blr. her sr.

COURTEOUS COURTLY.

I noticed, remarked Brasquely, that you took your hat off when you telephoned just now, and then put it back again. May I ask you why ?

Certainly, replied Courtly, I was telephoning to a lady.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

The poetical and pedantic young lady was walking in the wood with an elderly and learned professor.

Oh, Mr Bookworm, look at that magnificent oak ! Let us stop one minute. I must tell him how the sight of such beautiful trees raises keen emotions in my soul because, you know, I'm sure trees can hear us and enjoy a compliment as well as you do. Superb oak, what would you say if you could talk.

I believe I can be his interpreter. Miss Hopkins. He would most likely say I beg your pardon, I'm a beech.

WISHED TO BE UP-TO-DATE.

Shall I administer gas before extracting your tooth asked the dentist.

Well, answered the fair patient from a country village if it doesn't cost any more I'd rather you'd give me electric light.

A POSSIBILITY.

Madge Trill The manager seems to think that some day my voice will break the record.

Jealous Rival : Perhaps—if you sing in a phonograph.

A GENTLE HINT.

Arabella, said old Billyuns, as he finished his dinner, I am going to ask you to do me a favour I want you to give your young man, Mr.—Mr. Whatshisname—a message from me.

Arabella blushed and looked down at her plate.

Tell him the bluff old millionaire went on, that I don't object to his staying here and running up my gas bills but that I do object to his carrying the morning paper away with him when he leaves.

After that Mr. Willington went home earlier.

NEVER BEFORE.

He: Really Miss Melville—Ella, if I may call you so—I know nothing so beautiful as your golden hair and lovely blue eyes.

She : How long is it since you said just the same thing to another girl.

He (earnestly) Never, I assure you. The last girl had black eyes and black hair.

A Captain in Kitchener's Scouts

Nervous Breakdown, Paralysis—

The *master* force which conquered the most perilous afflictions and enabled him to endure amazing hardships, says Captain Henderson, *is derived entirely from Phosferine.* Exposed by his adventurous life to an extraordinary series of misfortunes, from being disabled in action, to sunstroke, enteric fever, and paralysis of the legs, this gallant officer was yet able, *entirely owing to the aid of Phosferine,* to leave the hospital and fight through to the end of the Boer War! Under blows which make men reel and fall, Captain Henderson was so upheld by the vitalising and bracing qualities of Phosferine, that actually on his return home he was robust and vigorous enough to win *four* military *prizes in one day,* including the famous Victoria Cross Cup!

Cured with Signal Success.

Captain D. E. Henderson, 1, Marino Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin, writes:—"During the late Boer War, I had a severe shock from lightning, and an injury to the spine through my horse being killed in action and rolling on top of me. In India, some years previously, I had an attack of sunstroke, and was five months in hospital with Enteric Fever. These troubles told upon me, and ultimately resulted in a complete nervous breakdown when in Pretoria. I was admitted to hospital when I had lost the use of my legs. I was treated for neuritis and sent out only partly cured, and then started taking Phosferine systematically and regularly. The benefit I received was marvellous; in two months time I was back in the field and fought right through until the end of the war. Owing to a great financial loss, which preyed on my mind, I had a second breakdown, and the doctor told me that I would probably be *paralysed for life.* I thought again of Phosferine, and after using it about three weeks my strength gradually returned and the frightful depression and weakness left me. The proof of which is that, in the military sports, I won *four prizes in one day,* including the Victoria Cross cup."—July 14, 1911.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

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for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged, enjoys the universal recommendation of Medical men in all cases of severe or temporary illness, and during convalescence.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 23.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 1-8	3-16	
do. Rentes ...	93 1-2		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities ...	64 1-2		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	26 13-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence ...	26 7-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 1-4	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin ...	20·44 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York ...	4·86 -3		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	3 1-2	since 8th Feb.	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight ...	3 7-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 5-16	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 80 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8—unchgd.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £400,000 for Germany.
Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.
The Bombay mails of the 16th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Total Bullions ...£28,300,000 Unchgd.
Public Deposits ...£25,900,000 Inc. £ 900,000
Other Deposits ...£39,400,000 Dec. £2,200,000
Government Securities £14,300,000 Unchgd.
Other Securities ... Mutilated.
Notes and Gold ... Mutilated.
The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Steady. Fair demand.
Futures ... Barely Steady.
Manchester ... Firm but not active.
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 "
Imports ... 21,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·17+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·94	5·93	5·91	5·92	5·91
+02	+02	+03	+03	+03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·87	5·84	5·81	5·79	
+02	+02	+02	+02	

New York official noon call May 10.55; July 10·67.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 11·00; July 11·00.

NEW YORK—
Bales.
Two days Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 21,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year ... 7,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 14,000
" Exports to Continent ... 6,000
Spot Cotton— ... 10·85 unchgd
Futures—Month of May 10·53—02
Futures—Month of July 10·64+02
Advanced early on unfavourable weather reports and declined later on longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 10 7-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of May ... 10·95 unchgd
Do. do July ... 1·95—01
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 1-4
Do Months—May-June—London—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... ...38 3-4 unchgd
Do. Month—March—Sellers.—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... ... 38 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 48 1-4+1-4
Do. Months— ... Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Nearest Value.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 43 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 63—1-2
Do. Month—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Buyers.
Tone—Steady.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 59 6 unchgd.
Do Months ... April-June.
Do Name of Port—London—Value.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...56 1-2—1-3
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Value.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-15-0—0-0-3—Mar.-Apr.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... —14 3-4 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 5 0 1-2—1-4d Mar.-Apr.—Sellers—Dull.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 79 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 6 7-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 68 1-4—1-2
FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ... Nominal
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 18 6+3d.
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beetroot 88 p.c. ... 14 3 1-2+1 1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May.—Sellers.
Tone—Irregular but closed steady.
B A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ...19 9 3-4—1 3 3-4d.
Months of Shipments ... Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—No business.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... March.-Value
Tone—Quiet.
Javas Sugar—Practically nothing doing and no change in prices.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [29TH MARCH 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
14 Boxes Bulns.	1,53,600	London	Mercantile Bank
Sovereigns ...	7,50,000	do	do
13 Boxes Bulns.	8,35,600	do	Chartered Bank
30 Boxes Sovs.	22,50,000	Port Said	do
3 Cases Bulns.	1,53,600	London	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns ...	49,500	do	do
1 Box Bulns.	38,400	do	Indian Specie Bank
30 Boxes Bulns.	20,19,840	do	National Bank
Sovereigns ...	15,000	do	do
10 Boxes Sovs.	7,50,000	Port Said	do
51 Boxes Sovs...	38,25,000	Freemantle	do
1 Box Bulns...	76,800	London	Comptoir National
25 Boxes Sovs...	18,75,000	Alexandria via P Said	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 27th Mar., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	19	20,705
B B and C I Railway ...	21	24,778

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There is little demand for Bank remittance and private bills remain scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 3-16d. July.
Do. do France ...171
Do. do Marks ...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...142
Shanghai " ...195 1-2
Japan " ...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened firm at 96 7-16 for Cash and the 1st Settlement and 96 1-2 for the 2nd Settlement. For ready and account rates have improved 3·16 during the day closing as under. For the 2nd Settlement the rate is also steadier. A fair business is reported.

We quote:—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96 10 0
1st Settlement ... " 96 10 0
2nd Settlement ... " 96 8 0 to 96 9 0

BULLION:—
Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1·16 higher for ready at 26 13·16 and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 26 7-8. New York was 1·8 up at 58 1-4. The local market continues very firm and we quote at the close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 23 14 6
Australian " ... ... " 23 14 6
Sovereigns " ... ... " 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ... " 70 10 0
" 1st Settlement ... " 72 4 0
" 2nd " ... " 68 2 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs the Secretary of State placed 21·60 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 58·40 lakhs T.T. at 1s 41-16d tenderers receiving 6 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 80 lakhs, and for next week the amount to offered is reduced to 60 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 8th March and arrived with the mail of the 15th March, brings £130,000 Bar gold, £210,000 Silver and £60,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—
Calcutta ... ...Rs. 15,90,000
Bombay ... ... " 40,000
Madras ... ... " 3,00,000
Total... ... " 19,30,000

The "Oceana" which left London on the 15th March having been lost the Specie Shipments advised by her, viz: £170,000 bar gold, £550,000 silver and £20,000 sovereigns for Bombay, will not come by the mail of the 22nd March, which brings the following Council Bills:—
Calcutta ... ...Rs. 14,70,000
Bombay ... ... " Nil
Madras ... ... " 4,50,000
Total ... ... " 19,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 22nd March and comes with the mail of the 29th March brings £300,000 bar gold, £150,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—
Calcutta ... ...Rs. 7,60,000
Bombay ... ... " 9,00,000
Madras ... ... " 5,60,000
Total... ... " 21,60,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public Deposits	7,59,000	......
Other Deposits	......	10,19,000
Sundries	25,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	3,10,000	......
Other Authorized Securities	unchgd	......
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	8,28,000	......
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	2,16,000	......
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	93,000
Bullion	......	74,000
Balance with other Banks.	1,13,000	......
Sundries	63,000	......
Cash	......	21,75,000

COTTON STATISTIC.

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	80,000	74,708	+ 5,352
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 28th Mar.	17,32,691	1,553,035	+176,656
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	5,947	25,489	—19,542
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	9,338	21,570	—12,232
Total...	15,285	47,059	—31,774
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 28th Mar.			
Europe ...	145,485	506,905	— 361,420
China ...	18,798	7,277	+ 11,521
Japan ...	564,357	323,468	+ 240,889
Coast Ports ...	17,081	25,072	— 7,991
Total...	745,721	862,722	—117,001
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	17,164	31,096	— 13,932
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	39,124	11,199	+ 27,925

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 3rd February, 1912, 22,268 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 23rd Dec. 1911—17,630 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	5,387	258,153	337,370
Central India... ...	8,128	102,304	109,453
Barsee and Nagur ...	3,755	79,351	85,905
Berar	18,625	436,141	266,628
Central Provinces ...	9,321	304,385	111,196
Total Oomras ...	45,216	1,180,334	910,532
Dholleras	1,269	19,628	98,175
Broach	2,847	153,480	286,832
Compta and Dharwar.	7,176	60,793	37,498
Westerns	1,978	17,018	5,214
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces) ...	3,930	103,131	286,077
Bengals, (Rajputana)	3,088	47,350	79,066
Sind	6,105	67,270	47,495
Persian	352	3,164	915
American	7,333	98,282	2,429
Egyptian	...	825	1,505
Other sorts	596	9,071	302
Total ...	80,040	1,732,691	1,556,035

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 28th Mar., 1912	1,732,691
	2,032,691
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 28th Mar. 1912	745,721
	1,286,970
Afloat	56,288
	1,230,682
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	555,000
	675,682
Less Estimated loss destroyed by fire...	12,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 29th Mar., 1912 ...	663,682
Difference since last week	+ 14,350

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Moderate fluctuations have marked the course of the Home markets during the week and have been mainly due to weather reports from America. We are now on the eve of planting operations in the States, the exception being. Texas where the usual date to begin planting is the 15th March. In Florida and Louisiana the usual date to commence is the 1st April; in Alabama and Mississippi the 5th April, and in Georgia the 10th April, while North and South Carolina, Arkansas and Tennessee usually commence planting on the 15th April. Owing to wet weather, which has continued for some time there has, however, been delay in the preparation of the ground; and though the excessive moisture consequent on such conditions will no doubt benefit the crop later on, it is natural that some uneasiness should be felt when unfavourable weather retards operations for a crop on which so much depends. A late planted crop has frequently proved a good one, and it is to be hoped that favourable weather shortly will allay any uneasiness for the present. We shall, however, see many changes in the market before anything definite is known concerning the New Crop. No settlement has yet been made with regard to the coal strike, but the ballot of the miners as to the resumption of work, which will be completed on the 3rd April, is awaited with considerable interest. The Home markets close steady and show an advance on the week as under. Latest private telegrams report a continuance of bad weather.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

	Last week	This week	Differences.
New York—			
Futures May ...	10·38	10·53	+·15
" July ...	10·49	10·64	+·15
Spot ...	10·55	10 85	+·30
New Orleans—			
Futures May ...	10·70	10·95	+·25
" July ...	10·72	10·95	+·23
Spot ...	10·5-8	10·7-8	+1-4
Liverpool—			
Futures Mar.-Apl.	5·84	5·94	+·10
" June-July...	5·83	5·92	+·09
Spot	6·09	6·17	+·08

Since the completion of the March settlement the local market has been quiet and shows no special feature. The feeling in the bazaar is bullish and those who have weighed over Broach are holding for better prices. Speculators show little inclination to enter into contracts for May delivery, while on the other hand there is very little enquiry for May contracts so far. A moderate business is daily being put through in New Crop good Broach and fully good Bengal for delivery next year, a "straddle" being made, in some cases, by buying Americans for March-April and January-February respectively against sales of these two descriptions. As prices for New Crop Broach and Bengals are relatively high the business appears good, though "straddles" in Indian Cotton and Americans rarely come off. Local influence, as a rule, play too large a part in such transactions.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate and is still chiefly confined to high-class lots, while in inferior grades are moving slowly and are difficult to place. Oompta styles, such as Tasgaon and Miraj and selling freely at about Rs. 305 to Rs. 307, the cotton being of nice quality.

Receipts for the week have been slightly in excess of the corresponding week last year, and the increase in the total receipts to date is 176,600 bales, including 90,300 bales of American cotton.

LATER.

The market closes quiet and little business has been done during the day. Prices in some cases are easier.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	278-0	May.
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	"	282	"
Fine M G Nagpur ...	"	279	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	"	275-6	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	272	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	260	"
F. G. M G. Khandeish ...	"	254	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	260	"
Good H. G. Westerns ...	"	268	"
Good M. G. Westerns ...	"	278	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	296	"

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	"	284	Mar. 1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	234	Jan. "

LIVERPOOL OPENS:—
Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 72,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·93	5·92	5·92
—01	—01	—01
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·91	5·90	5·86
—01	—01	—01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·83	5·80	5·79
—01	—01	—01

FREIGHTS.

The following business has been done during the week:—

HAMBURG: 1,250 tons April at 22s. 9d. light seeds, 24s. 9d. seeds cotton. By the Hansa Line, for Hamburg and Bremen, 800 tons April at 23s.; 900 tons May at 22s. 6d. and 1,000 tons at 23s. 6d.; 500 tons June at 21s. and 500 tons at 22s. 6d.; 2,500 tons July at 20s. 6d. with 6d extra for all months for cotton.

DUNKIRK: 250 tons March at 23s.; 500 tons April at 21s. 6d, light seeds, 22s. 6d. poppy and 23s. 6d. seeds, cotton, and 200 tons at 21s. 9d. light seeds 22s. 9d. poppy and 23s. 9d. seeds cotton; 3,500 tons May at 21s. light seeds, 22s. poppy and 23s. seeds cotton.

ANTWERP: 100 tons March at 24s.; 2,000 tons April at 20s. 6d. light seeds, 22s. 6d. seeds cotton, and 1,700 tons at 21s. light seeds, 23s. seeds cotton. By the Indian Lloyds, for May, 650 tons at 17s. 9d. light seeds, and for July 700 tons at 17s. light seeds, 18s seeds. By the B. I. S. N. Coy. 1,000 tons June at 19s. light seeds 20s. seed cotton.

HULL: 154 tons March at 21s. light seeds; and 1,900 tons July at 16s. 3d. light seeds.
The market closes very firm for all positions.
The following are rates:—

ANTWERP— 24s. Seeds Cotton Apl
DUNKIRK— 25s. " " "
HAMBURG.— 25s. 6d. " " "
HAVRE.— 26s. 6d. " " "
HULL.—
GENOA.— } 24s. 6d. " " "
MARSEILLES. }
LIVERPOOL.
Option 14cwts 6d. less
Option 13cwts 1s. 6d, less
Option Gram at 1s .more
Option Wheat at 2s. more

For May, 1s. less than April. Naples, wheat at 22s. 6d. For June 6d. less than May.

READY STEAMERS:—Cotton 26s. per "Hatumet." 3rd April; "Beethoven," 6th April; and "Gramsbergen." Cotton at 27s. 6d. per "Kirriemoor." 10th April, to Dunkirk, Hamburg. For Genoa, Marseilles per "Southville" 9th April, 24s. light seeds, 25s. poppy, 26s. seeds and 26s. cotton.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
Following the decline in the Home markets the tone of the local market has been easier and shippers having cancelled some of their April-May contracts during the past week, prices both for ready and forward have declined 8 annas and 5 annas per cwt. respectively. Receipts for the week into Bombay have been larger, and it is anticipated that a further decline will shortly take place as requirements for this month are completed. The quality of some of the arrivals is unsatisfactory, being damaged by rain. The market closes quiet at our quotations.

We quote:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 11 5 0 B.T.
Apl.-May ... ...," 11 4 0 R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market has been quiet during the week with little business passing, and rates are easier.

We quote:—
Brown Delhi Ap-May... Rs. 7 11 0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... " 8 2 6 "
Brown Kutni Ready ... " 7 8 0 B.T
" Cawnpore Ready ... " 7 0 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—
Small fluctuations have occurred but on the whole the market has kept steady with a moderate business passing.

We quote:—
White Pissi Ready ... Rs. 5 5 3 R. T.
White Delhi Ap.-May ... " 5 5 3 "

GINGELLYSEED:—
The market has kept steady during the week with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 55 8 0
Mughi ... ... " 54 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... " 59 0 0
Red Khandwa ... " 54 0 0
Black Kutni ... " 47 8 0

POPPYSEED:—
The market has been firm and prices have advanced.

We quote:—
Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 6 6 R.T.

CASTORSEED:—
The market continues quiet but steady.

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0
Forward ... ... " 7 1 6 R.T.

COTTONSEED:—
A steady market with a moderate business passing.

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 8 0 to 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS.:—
The market has been steady during the week with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—
Bold ... ...Rs. 43 0 0
Small ... ... " 41 8 0

MOWRASEED:—
The market is quiet.

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 0 0 B.T.
Forward ... ... " 7 4 0 R.T

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ... ... 80,040 bales
Wheat ... ... 97,004 cwts.
Linseed ... ... 208,802 "
Rapeseed ... ... 46,050 "
Gingellyseed ... ... 13,832 "
Poppyseed ... ... 474 "
Groundnuts... ... ... 24,703 "
Castorseed ... ... 37,356 "
Rice ... ... 138,296 "
Myrabollams ... ... 46,721 "
Cottonseed ... ... 109,922 "
Mowraseed ... ... 21 "
Gram ... ... 27,634 "
Joowar ... ... 27,975 "
Maize ... ... 4,291 "

LOCAL YARNS.

The market during the week has been quiet and little or no business is reported. The demand for China is very poor, and at the close rates are weak and the tone of the market dull.

Fortnightly sales from Shanghai 500 bales.
" " " Hongkong Nil. "
Unsold stock at Shanghai 45,000 "
" " " Hongkong 20,000 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS: The market continues steady and we have no change to report.
GREY GOODS: The market is steady and unchanged.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS: There has been a fairly good demand for several classes of prints this week. Forward buying is now being done very moderately as dealers have already bought heavily upto October.
TURKEY RED PRINTS: The Home market is steady, and prices are firm and against buyers. The local market is quiet with a moderate demand.
TURKEY RED PRINTS: The market is dull with little business doing.
DHOOTIES: The demand here is improving and there is a good enquiry but prices realized are poor. The Home market continues very steady and rates are firm.

METALS.

The Home market has advanced considerably during the week which has strengthened our market and prices have advanced to the extent of Re. 1 per cwt. Some sales are reported, but the quantity is not yet known.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions:—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	3	14	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	9	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	15	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., Ld:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3	4	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair......	3	14	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit............	......		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	......		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	0	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	10	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2	15	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	9	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	0	0
Shell 150° Cases per case	5	4	0
Anchor cases per case	4	6	0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

			Per case.		
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	"	6	0	2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	"	5	12	2
Chester Brand ...... 75°	Abel A'can	"	4	12	2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	"	4	8	2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	"	4	4	2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	"	4	8	2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...135°		per 2 tins	3	14	0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		"	3	14	0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins 125°		"	3	4	0
Camel Brand in tins 125° Strong.		"	3	14	0

SHARES.

The market is steady and advancing and during this week rates have improved in almost all cases. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,790; Bank of India's at and about Rs 64; Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs. 50 1-2; Eastern Bank shares at and about Rs. 80. Press shares are steady. Indian Cotton at Rs. 132 1-2; New Berar's at Rs. 520; New Mofussil's at Rs. 825. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton have declined to Rs. 350; Bombay United have changed hands at Rs. 447 1-2; Century Mill shares are steady at Rs. 285; Central Indias have gradually advanced to Rs. 2,025; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares to Rs. 1,310 X. D; Crescent's to Rs. 81 1-4; David's to Rs. 426 1-4; Edward Sassoon Mill shares to Rs. 207 1-2; Fazulbhoy Mill shares to Rs. 297 1-2. A big lot of Finlay Mill shares have been put through at Rs. 290 C. D. Howard and Bullough Mill shares are steady at Rs. 450; Jamshed at Rs. 166 1-4; Kohinoors have ruled at and about Rs. 747 1-2; Luxmi Cotton Mill shares are at Rs. 1,385; Maneckjee Petit have advanced to Rs. 2,525; Morajee Gocuidas Mill shares to Rs. 2,790; New Great Eastern have changed hands at Rs. 195; Phoenix at Rs. 108 3-4; Standards have jumped up to Rs. 1,260; Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,390; Textile's to Rs. 1,220. In Miscellaneous Companies Bamankuas are quiet at Rs. 8 1-4; Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 92; Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation have changed hands at Rs. 562 1-2; Bombay Electric S. and Tramways Company ordy. shares are steady at Rs. 150 and Pref. shares at Rs. 177; Bombay Flours have changed hands at Rs. 920; Bombay Steam N. Company ordy. shares have changed hands at Rs. 272 1-2 and Pref. shares at and about Rs. 280; Central India Mining Coy. shares at Rs. 34 1-2; Kemp's at Rs. 178, Phillip's at Rs. 36 1-2; Treachers at Rs. 480; Marshland Price Pref. shares at Rs. 70; Port Canning and Land Impt. Company share are steady at Rs. 765; Shivrajpur's at Rs. 16 1-4; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordy. shares are quiet at Rs. 73; defrd. shares at Rs. 166; and deffrd. shares at Rs. 123; Thackers have changed hands at Rs. 195; In Railway Companies Tapty Valley are unchanged at Rs. 511 1-4 X. D. Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 655; Amritsar Pattis are in demand at Rs. 127 X D. Ahmedabad Dholkas are steady at Rs. 25; Central Provinces have improved to Rs. 39; and Guzerat Rys. at Rs. 91. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

MANCHESTER MARKET REPORT

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co. Ltd., writing from Manchester, on March 7th, says:—

Liverpool—Cotton.	To-day.	Last Week.
Mid-American—Spot	5.99	5·88
Do. Current Month	5·75	5·64
F.G.F. Egyptian—Spot	9.1.	9 1-16d.

Liverpool—Cotton.	New York Cotton.	Yester-day.	Last Week.
Mid-American—Spot	Spot—Cents.	10·45	10·45
Do. Current Month	...	...	...
F.G.F. Egyptian—Spot	...	...	...

Liverpool—Cotton.	London.	To-day.	Last Week
Mid-American—Spot	Bar Silver.	26 7-8d.	27 1-8d.
Do. Current Month	Bank of Eng. Rate	3 1-2 p.c.	3 1-2 p.c.
F.G.F. Egyptian—Spot		...	...

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday.	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	1,102,070	1,299,190
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	992,930	1,150,920
American cotton into sight ...	12,963,000	10,438,000
Receipts at American Ports ...	10,074,000	7,689,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	5,955,000	4,657,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	4,779,000	3,584,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	382,000	354,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton	113,000	215,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	61,000	62,000

The movement of American Cotton "into sight" for the week ending March 1st, was 334,000 bales, last year for the same week it was 147,000 bales—the movement "out of sight," i.e., deliveries of American to the World's Spinners was for the same week 323,000 bales, and last year 257,000 bales.

The position caused by the large forward bookings of manufactured Cotton goods of all descriptions in this district is responsible for the laying down of more looms, and probably this process will increase—the spinning capacity was greatly augmented after the boom years ending 1907, upsetting the equilibrium between Spinning and Weaving, which may again be re-established before very long.

The Coal Miners' Strike has however commenced all over the country there being about a million men now idle, and the pits closed—they are determined to obtain a minimum day's wage, which is fixed by them but varies according to the different districts—about 65 per cent. of the Owners agreed to the principle of a minimum wage, under conditions to be arranged conjointly, but the other Owners will not admit of the principle, and as the Miners are determined to obtain their own minimum figures, the Strike has become an accomplished fact.

All industries in the Country will be very quickly affected, in fact stopped if the Strike is prolonged—hence the interference of the Government and an attempt by Ministers to find a solution—if much delay takes place, of course Cotton Mills and Works will have to be closed, and shipments will be late. The advance of 5 per cent. in Weavers' wages had been agreed to by the Employers from July next to the end of 1913. and there appeared to be a chance of business going ahead, if the Coal Miners' Strike could have been avoided—as orders already booked may be delayed by the Strike, and delivery for further business is absolutely uncertain. Under these circumstances further booking for forward delivery is stopped for the present, although India, except Calcutta, continues to furnish a moderate number of offers, while Singapore, Java and Rangoon may be specially mentioned as having been active. Egypt is gradually working round and there is some preliminary enquiry for July to December shipment—the Levant and other parts of the Turkish dominions are also more in evidence.

There is no business for China proper, and previous purchases are, still stored here awaiting forwarding instructions, while the situation described with great ability by the North China Daily News, Shanghai, 14th February is practically unchanged—there are stocks out there sufficient for the year, but commerce is paralised through the absence of a Government which can establish peace, order and security—since the Chinese New Year there are only about 10 Native Banks left in Shanghai, a dozen retiring at that date—these 10 banks are likely to restrict credit, and can scarcely be equal to carrying all the business of Shanghai in Piece Goods—the monetary stringency will require considerable time before confidence can be restored, and meanwhile business cannot grow to large proportions. Market prices for manufactured goods are firm and likely to continue so, the firmness being assisted by another advance in Cotton prices, and by the difficulty of placing orders for Manufactured goods without a strike clause, the pending exhaustion of coal supplies making deliveries uncertain.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 30th March.

119. Musketry.—Saturday 30th instant.
Class-firing at the British Infantry range at Colaba for Nos. 1, 2 and E E. Companies. Firing to commence at 4 p.m.
As this is the last time class-firing will take place this season, all members who have not already done so must fire on this occasion.

121. Prize Meeting.—The following matches will be fired on the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday, the 31st instant.
Matches 8 and 11.
A train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., B. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p.c.	360
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	
	500	500	13 p.c.	275
Bank of Bombay	100	50	6 "	1790
Bank of India	500	500	14 "	64¼
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1700
Bank of Madras	100	100	7 "	1600
Bank of Rangoon	100	50	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda	50	10	5 "	67
Credit Bank of India Ld...	25	12½	12 p.c	10
National Bank of India...	100	100	9	570
Punjab National Bank...	50	30	8	125
People's Bank of India...	100	50	7	27½
Specie Bank				50¼
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6¾	10
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	4 "	80 x d
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 "	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 "	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld	$ 125	$ 125	£2	...

Interest at 4 per cent. payable while line under construction. Interest has been paid upto 30th June 1911.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	85
Breal's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	110
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1280
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	640
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6p.c.	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	132
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	7	700¼
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	800
Mahomedpura Cotton......	125	125	7¼	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	282
New East India	1000	1000	75	910¼
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	825
New Berar......	500	500	40	520
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	745
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
...nd	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	50	655
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

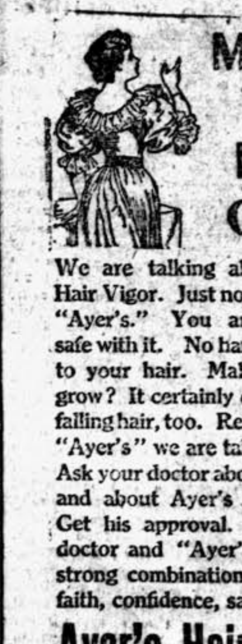
Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	1706¼
Alliance	1000	1000	...	...
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	46	350
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15	580
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	447½
Century	100	100	8	285
Central India	500	500	70	2027½
China	1000	1000	...	700
Chho Silk	500	500	20	440
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1310xd
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	500
Connaught	800	800	...	280
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	545
Crescent	100	100	4	82¼
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1015¼
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	250	250	10	426¼
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	55
Empress	500	500	...	225
Edward Sassoon Mill......	200	200	nil	207½
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	297½
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1455
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	232
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	575
Howard and Bullough	500	500	15	455
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg.	1000	1000	...	350
Indo-China Mfg.	1000	1000	nil	700
James Greaves	500	500	...	300
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	5	166¼
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	350
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	130
Khandesh	1000	610	25	770
Khatow Makonjee......	1000	1000	45	1035
Kohinoor	500	500	15	747½
Leopold	100	100	...	69
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1385
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2350
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	30	2525
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	2790
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50¼
Mysore Spinning	80	80	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	195
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	925
Phoenix	100	100	6	108¾
Presidency	1000	1000	...	360
Queen	1000	1000	nil	150
Ripon	1000	1000	...	500
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	500
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	510
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	4290
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	100
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1200
Sun	250	250	nil	95
Swan	250	250	10	230
Swadesh	500	500	25	1390
Textile	500	500	20	1220
Vishnu Cotton ......O.	500	500	nil	465
Do. ......P.	500	500	nil	645
Western India	1000	1000	25	475

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Al'ok Ashdown & Co......	100	100	6 p.c.	218
All India Ut. Co. Ld......	100	20	5 "	13¼
Bamankua	10	10	...	8
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	92
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	562½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ......O.	£10	£10	Nil.	150
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	177
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	2 p.c.	30
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	920
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ......O	250	250	7-8	272½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	279¼
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	10	10	8¼	34¼
Delhi Flour......	200	200	10	145
Empire of I. L. A......	500	50	25 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co. ...	100	50	7 yr.	50
Kemp and Co......	200	175	12½ "	178
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	112
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	70
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	20 p.c.	300
Oriental Mining......	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co......	40	40	10 p.c.	36¼
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	765
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	...	16¼
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	100
Soundy and Co......	100	100	...	30 N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. O.	75	35	...	72¼
Do. D.	30	30	...	123
Do. P.	150	130	...	166
Thacker and Co.	50	50	25 p.c.	195
Telephone Co......	25	25	yr. 1½	57½ x d
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	480

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	655x.d.
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 "	127 x d
Sindh Light Railways Ld. (Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	131
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	181
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	500	500	4½ "	511½ xd
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5¼ "	125
Central Provinces	25	4	"	39
Guzerat Railway	75	4	"	91



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Ayer's Hair Vigor
DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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If you are deaf or hard of hearing, do not fail to send your name and address to-day and get our Electrophone on 15 DAYS' HOME TRIAL. It is truly a wonderful little instrument perfected to such a degree that the deafest person can bear the faintest sound and enjoy all the pleasures, of church, theatre, public speaking, or ordinary conversation. Over 86,000 in use. Enthusiastic testimonials from responsible people. Almost invisible when in use. Makes you hear and gradually restores your hearing. If you are deaf or hard of hearing, we sure and call for Free Office Trial, or write at once for Booklet No. 27 to
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MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, March 15.

KING VICTOR'S ESCAPE.

In no country outside Italy is there more heartfelt
ankfulness at the escape of King Victor from the
llanous attack on his life than in Great Britain.
e King displayed all the imperturbable courage
his House, and the Queen that steadiness of nerve
th which her mountain upbringing has endowed
r. But, in truth, their Majesties have, time and
ain, faced worse perils in the service of their sub-
cts than the pistol of a crazy anarchist. Amid
stilence and earthquake they have gone with their
es in their hands foremost to succour and console
quiet, modest, cottpotent. It is no wonder that
e Roman people—usually indifferent though they
y be to emotion after two thousand years of
umph and calamity—for once let themselves go
a transport of passionate rejoicing for their
narch's preservation.

BRITAIN AND ITALY.

One rejoices in the opportunity to assert once
re the age long friendship which binds the British
d Italian people together. The recent outcry of
ew fanatical handbodies over the war in Tripoli
y be taken for what they are worth. Sober
inion in this country has not stinted either
mpathy with Italy or admiration for the heroism
played by her troops. They are blind and ig-
rant of the mainsprings of human affairs who do
realise that, after the Morocco crisis, Tripoli
uld not remain Turkish; that the whole littoral
Northern Africa, that debris of great and vanished
pires, was bound to pass into the hands of En-
pean Powers. For Italy it was simply "Then or
ver." The law of self-preservation, the sternest
all laws, dictated her action, and we, of all
tions, should be, as we are, the first to recognise
e fact.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The harvest is passed, the summer is ended, and
are not saved." The negotiations over the coal
ike are again hung up, and we are no nearer the
d than we were a week ago. The strike can only
determinated by exhaustion of a whole nation for
satisfaction of a few! Cold and hunger for
ty millions in order that one million may add a
le to a standard of comfort already far above that
the victims of their selfishness. The whole
kiness of the country brought to a standstill to
ablish the rights of organized labour to break its
rd. That is the pinnacle of civilisation we have
ched by the aid of our Syndicalist Government,
ander follows blander; bungle succeeds to bungle
nd the result is chaos. Mr. Asquith can rise to
higher conception of diplomacy than to threa-
the masters and to wheedle the men. He began
h apathy, and he is ending in importance.
only way out is by compulsory arbitration and
chment of the funds of the Miners' Federation if
refuse the award. But this Mr. Asquith will
try. It cuts at the root of the Syndicalist prin-
e on which his Government is founded. It is
e Parliament remembered that the duty of
erning the country rests in its hands, and that
Cabinet is but its mouthpiece, the servant of its
). Members have a personal duty to their cons-
ents which overrides the duty of supporting the
noeuvres to retain office, which Ministers appa-
tly consider their first and only obligation.

RED SEA LIGHTS.

r Edward Grey is gradually acquiring a little
ormation about the extinguished lights in the
d Sea. Last week he told the House of Com-
ns that the islets on which the lights were
ced were "in proximity to the Arabian coast."
terday he was only able to assert that they were
nsiderably closer," to Arabia than to Africa. One
rises those members of Parliament who are
ding up this important question to study the
miralty chart of the Red Sea for themselves.
e point is that the three island lights and right
the centre of the narrow fairway, in waters
ere haze is frequent and cross currents are
stantly met. One has never said a word
ut the mainland lights. The island on which
lights are placed are uninhabited and have
er been inhabited. Sir Edward Grey says Tur-
rights have never been questioned. This is
ive. One again ask Can he tell on what foun-
ion they are based, and when they were first
nowledged, and by whom? It is monstrous
t the navigation of a great sea route in which
per cent. of the shipping is British should be
erilled out of deference to three or four tiny
ttoman-traps which pretend to be playing at

GIFT TO LONDON UNIVERSITY.

his new and nameless benefaction of £ 100,000
London University is a windfall in the very nick
me, and doubtless owes its incidence to the
nt appeal for the purchase of a new and appro-
te site. But opportunity is nothing unless we
se it well. Fast as our older Universities are
rming they alone cannot cope with the times.
needs of the nation demand a great nucleus of
cation, vibrant with energy, "quick in the
ake," and alive to every new phase of knowledge.
hing will serve us but a great revival like the
vement by which Stein and Schleiermacher and
boldt lifted Germany out of the ruts of reaction
tury ago, and added Berlion to Halle and
ngen. "We must regain in intellect what we
lost in arms, and Frederick William memo-
It was this bold policy of educational re-
quite as much as the law compulsory service,
ashioned the material for Bismarck's hand in
dness of time, and what Germany compassed
poverty we must achieve in our wealth.

REGENT CANAL FATALITIES.

The public owes its thanks to the lady-manager
County Council school who draws attention
more to a standing menace to human life. It
impossible number present conditions to help
from frequenting the Regent's Canal either
bathing or play. In summer-time a particular
t near Grove-road is a procession-ground, as
s Lee says for "a succession of little bodies
ught up the bypaths on stretchers." So far the
asures taken have been to conceal tragedy rather
n prevent it. Life-saving will never be prompt
efficacious until iron railings have replaced a
which cannot be overlooked by the policeman
beat. Is it not worth while, for the canal
pany to station a permanent man at point duty
eck this loss of life?

CRUELTY TO OYSTERS.

ews that the President of the Alabama State
Commission has started a campaign against
ity of eating oysters alive has been received
country with more amusement than pain.
the delicious bivalve can give us a lyrical
, but in no other respect, alas! do we take
oudy, and Lewis Carroll was neither the
r the last to make fun of him. Besides, may
moral law be at work in our treatment of
ter? As the learned Mr. G. B. Goode once
"The degeneration produced by sedentary
as in the oyster reached its most advanced
Down with him!

UTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

hose who have exclaimed at the "incredible
Drury Lane, Wild West melodrama, Bret
romances, and even Mr. Shaw's "Blanco
read the story in to-day's papers of that
t ruffians of Carrol County, Virginia. To
me of their comrades on trial for an attack
ounty gaol, they burst into the court on
day, shot the judge dead, also the prosecut-
nsel the sheriff, and the clerk of the court,
unded several of the jurors; then rode off
hastily with their comrade. Now the citizens
r them, and no doubt more lead will be spilt
on. Once more, Truth transcends not merely
y fiction, but the wildest melodrames.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

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Insist on having it.

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, on should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, he world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has y a reputation, and to-day more popular than eve the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remed does what it professes to do—EFFECTUALLY AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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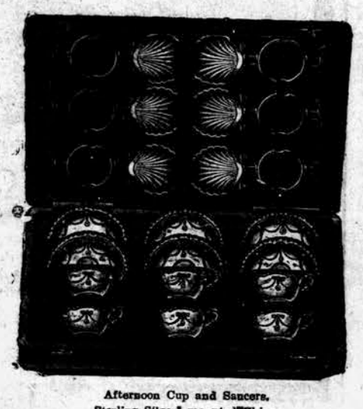

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